

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1920 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920

{Sixteen}  
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 92

## WAY CLEARED FOR FINAL CONTEST ON ARTICLE TEN

Compromise, Changed in Word-  
ing but Not in Effect, to Be  
Presented — Senate Adopts  
Lenroot Reservation on Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Dispositions for the final contest in the United States Senate on the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant are practically completed. When the Senate adjourned yesterday, after a field day devoted to maneuvers and occasional flank attacks, all the Lodge reservations, with the exception of that on Article X, had been disposed of. After voting down all substitutes offered by the Democratic side, the Lodge forces secured the adoption of the amended Lenroot reservation dealing with voting equality and the road was cleared for the last battle on Article X.

While the fight over the Lenroot reservation was in progress, the Republicans were organizing a maneuver designed to force the Democrats either to break with President Wilson or to accept the responsibility for the rejection of the Treaty. A compromise reservation on Article X was submitted to the Administration forces in an eleventh-hour attempt to wean over enough Democrats to secure the necessary two-thirds majority for ratification.

Democratic leaders were informed that the compromise will be offered on the floor of the Senate as a substitute for the original Lodge reservation, which drew President Wilson's fire more than any other feature of the majority program. While designed as a modification, however, the substitute that is to be proposed does not differ in any essential from the one it is meant to replace. It is merely a show of concession without material yielding.

### Proposed Compromise

The decision to continue overtures for a compromise on Article X, notwithstanding the White House declaration, was reached at a conference yesterday between Elhu Root and Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts. James W. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, who participated in the conference, submitted a draft of the proposed compromise to Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who was asked to submit it to his Democratic colleagues.

The text of the compromise follows: "The United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces, its resources, or any form of economic discrimination to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other, or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the League or not, under the provision of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the Treaty, for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, in the exercise of full liberty of action, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

While the Republicans behind the compromise affected to believe that as many as 27 Democrats would support it, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader, asserted that sufficient Democrats would vote against it to defeat ratification.

### Senator Owen Breaks With President

There were indications yesterday that some Democrats who were on the hedge are drifting back in line behind President Wilson. It is anticipated that enough Democrats will refuse to yield to the President from criticism that pocketing the Treaty on his own responsibility would involve.

Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, who is actively seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, openly broke with President Wilson yesterday and declared that he would not be a party to the defeat of the Treaty but would yield to the demand of the majority. He said: "I refuse to be a party to the defeat of the Treaty or to the delay. I am ready to support it in any form, to follow any leader who leads to its ratification, and I will not follow any leader who is leading to its defeat or delay. I prefer Article X as it is, but I am prepared, for the sake of passing the Treaty and getting the advantages of it, to yield to the demand of a majority of my colleagues in the Senate."

### Lenroot Reservation Adopted

During the debate on the Lenroot reservation Senator Lodge discussed at length President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock. The Massachusetts Senator made some severe strictures on the President's attitude toward France and Italy. He defended France from the charge of militaristic domination hurled at her by President Wilson.

After agreeing to several amendments proposed in the bipartisan conference the Lenroot reservation was adopted by a vote of 57 to 20. 17 Democrats supporting it. The text of the amended reservation follows:

"Until part one of the Treaty of Peace, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the

## CRITICAL SITUATION STILL IN PORTUGAL

Railway Strike Began on Last Day of February — General Tie-Up and Revolution Are Said to Be Likely to Follow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent

LISBON, Portugal (Monday)—Revolution has been in the air of this city and of other parts of Portugal for some days past and its proportion has been increasing. One needs to have been some length of time in a place to know when the situation is becoming really serious, for the more it does so become, the less is there any talk of it. It was really little more than instinct, therefore, that made people very certain lately that a big movement was imminent. Then word went from mouth to mouth that a general railway strike was decided upon for a certain day.

There was nothing about it in the papers, and there was no official announcement, but nobody had any doubt about it. People who had business outside Portugal in the near future made haste to get away. There was also an understanding that the railway strike would probably lead to a general strike. From that it was apprehended that a revolution was at hand.

Discontent Among Political Sections

There is discontent among every political section which it would seem nothing but an upheaval of a somewhat drastic character may satisfy. That much is clear at the present. Most people, aware of the existing uncertainties, trust now that when a revolution does come, it will be thorough, that there will be a proper clearing out of the Augean stables, that sincerity may be given a better chance than it has been for a long time past, and that the more politicians, peacemakers, and corruptionists, will think so much of themselves and so little of the peril of Portugal, will be driven away not to return. By whom they will be replaced is not apparent at the present time. Portugal is very short of men.

Sir Auckland Geddes' Salary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Repaying in the House of Commons today as to whether steps should not be taken to abolish poison gas in warfare, Winston Churchill, War Secretary, said the question was one to be debated and decided by the League of Nations. There was, however, the difficulty of preventing fresh discoveries being made in this branch of physical science and Great Britain, he said, must be prepared to protect her troops from any novel forms of warfare.

Replying to A. E. Waterson, Cooperative, the War Secretary said there was a stock of gas shells in Egypt, but not in Ireland or India. No gas shells had been used in any of those countries, although a small number of gas shells were fired off in Palestine.

Industrial Peace and Price of Bread

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Sir Auckland Geddes' salary as Ambassador to the United States will be £25,000, and his entertaining allowance £17,500, making a total of £40,000. Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons today.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Nobody in Portugal thinks anything at all of Dom Manoel now. The Royalists themselves have ceased to give him any attention, and there is the best reason to believe that he would not again assume the crown of Portugal in any circumstances. The Royalists certainly display frequent activities, but they are disorganized and have no definite plans.

Sections Concerned With Revolutions

There are two other sections concerned with revolutions. At the Extremist end are the Syndicalists, the Bolsheviks and all that appertain to them. These are a very lively lot and their liveliness increases, but their real capacity is small. For the time being it seems that they can merely cause trouble and let in others.

Another and a highly important section is that of the Conservative Republicans, believers in the ideals of Sidonio Paes, who would see this democratic Republic, under which the fortunes and conditions of the country have fallen to a very low ebb, done away with and its place taken by a strong, sane, and moderate Constitution that would give the best elements in Portugal some encouragement to devote themselves to the interests of the country.

The Extremists at the Labor end of the political stick may force the pace and bring about an upheaval. Then the other elements would come in and see what they could find. There will be both Royalists and Conservative Republicans. The latter are those who most need watching.

The government knows all about it. For some time past it has been deeply

apprehensive. One of the signs is the display of military force in a quiet but significant sort of way. When the situation is acute, when the government really "knows something," it marches all its available soldiers through the streets of Lisbon, up and down and everywhere, and sets bands playing busily at the head and at the tail of every line. On the occasion of the Paes anniversary in December last, when there was the best reason to believe that a revolutionary attempt was planned (it failed because of dissensions among the parties most concerned at the last moment), soldiers were marched through the streets and up the big avenues at all hours and there was a constant clatter of horses' hoofs.

Finally it has been the same. Every body became more and more certain that the country was on the very eve of a railway strike with other movements to follow, and so it proved. The strike began on the last day of February.

On the following day there was complete idleness. At the outset, at all events, the strike was confined to the state railways, the southwestern and the Minho and Douro systems being those immediately concerned.

The government has taken steps to insure the food supply of Lisbon being maintained for the present.

Ministerial Crisis Temporarily Solved

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Official reports from Portugal today state that the ministerial crisis has at least been temporarily solved by the formation of a new Cabinet under the premiership of Col. Antonio Maria Bautista, former Minister of the Interior, with Antonio Silva in charge of foreign affairs. The names of the other ministers are not given.

The strike situation in Portugal is declared in the reports to be greatly improved.

ALLIED FLOTILLA IS SENT TO MESSINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—In his reply to Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George, besides stating that France had promptly sent reinforcements to General Gouraud to prevent further attacks on the Armenians, added that French ships had also been sent to Messina. The allied naval commanders who had authority preferred to keep a great part of the fleet at Constantinople, but an allied naval fleet had been sent to Messina.

As to Constantinople, identical instructions had been issued to the high commissioners, who were acting in complete accord, but he would not indicate what these instructions were till the replies were received. No massacres had occurred in the territories occupied by the British troops, and he believed that the Chaldean Christians were under the British flag.

He had consulted the chief of the staff on this point on Friday, who had detailed to him the measures taken for their protection, which, he thought, the House might be assured would be effective. What they were really seeking was that they should have power to defend themselves. Something like 15,000 Armenians had been massacred in Clitica.

Sympathy for Italy

"I regret that the President should have taken occasion to say something about Italy. It seems to me wholly uncalled for. Opinions may differ as parts of the Adriatic. I believe myself that the city of Fiume ought to belong to Italy. The population is Italian, but the President criticizes it because he says the argument for Fiume rests upon military and strategic reasons. The control of the head of the Adriatic by Austria has been a source of danger of the invasion of Italy by Austria for more than a century. That Italy should desire to protect herself by holding the strategic end of the Adriatic is wholly right. Our Monroe Doctrine rests upon the fundamental basis of the right of every nation to care for its own preservation. Under the pact of London, Italy could have received much more territory than she has claimed now, but she preferred to give up everything that she might hold Fiume.

"Italy made enormous sacrifices in this war. She lost more than half a million men. She is not a rich country. She has suffered heavily financially and she has come before the Peace Conference of the world and asked for this city, giving up the strip of coast which she was awarded by the pact of London in order that she might protect herself.

Ratification in Washington Seems to Be Assured, and the Fight Centers Now in the States of West Virginia and Delaware

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—President Wilson's opposition to the division of Albania to compensate the nations directly concerned in the Fiume controversy for any concessions they might make to settle that problem will receive the support of the Italian Government, according to Baron Romano Avezzana, who said in an interview yesterday that his government was in complete accord with the position taken by the President.

By the terms of the Anglo-French compromise proposal of January 9, parts of Albania were to be placed in the control of Jugoslavia and other districts were to be assigned to Greece.

It is understood that the Italian Government protested this plan and that both President Wilson and the Italian Government feel that compensation for concessions made in connection with the Fiume affair should not be made at the expense of nationals of a third country.

every provision in the covenant of the League of Nations is left in the hands of diplomats. Representatives of the chief countries sitting at the board are all diplomats representing their own countries, governed by the interests of their own countries and acting from purely political motives and motives of expediency. The President says that the salvation of the world must not be sought by a council of diplomats. That cuts out of the Treaty every provision in it except Article X, and Article X is not diplomatic. It is an appeal to naked force. That is why we object to it so. That is why the country objects to it. It is naked force, for which each nation is made individually responsible. There is no one objection which has been made by the opponents of the League and Article X that is not admitted and advocated in the letter of the President.

Article X is the one pure force article there. He demands all the rest and stands on that alone. It is well that he has said it. The issue can be settled no longer. It justifies the position that we on this side have taken: that there must be no obligation left on the United States to carry out the provision of Article X."

Italian Support of Albania Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—President Wilson's opposition to the division of Albania to compensate the nations directly concerned in the Fiume controversy for any concessions

they might make to settle that problem will receive the support of the Italian Government, according to Baron Romano Avezzana, who said in an interview yesterday that his government was in complete accord with the position taken by the President.

By the terms of the Anglo-French

compromise proposal of January 9, parts of Albania were to be placed in the control of Jugoslavia and other districts were to be assigned to Greece.

It is understood that the Italian Government protested this plan and that both President Wilson and the Italian Government feel that compensation for

concessions made in connection with the Fiume affair should not be made at the expense of nationals of a third country.

Constantinople message reports

that a British naval detachment has sailed from Bizerte, in Tunis, for Constantinople, where the allied fleet

is becoming a formidable size. Seven

British battle squadrons await

orders at Malta. The Greeks have

60,000 regulars in the Smyrna areas

and could quickly double this force

if their offer to undertake any military

operations that may be required were accepted.

## ALLIED FLEET AT CONSTANTINOPLE GROWING IN SIZE

Gen. Franchet d'Esperance to Join Admiral de Robeck at Turkish Capital—Greeks Have 60,000 Regulars in the Smyrna Area

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Admiral de Robeck will shortly be joined at Constantinople, it is understood, by Gen. Franchet d'Esperance, who commanded the allied forces at Salonika.

The high commissioners' reports from Constantinople to their respective governments will be followed by unified action by these governments. In these manifestations and in the action which has been under consideration, Great Britain has taken a determined initiative.

A Constantinople message reports

that a British naval detachment has

sailed from Bizerte, in Tunis, for

Constantinople, where the allied fleet

is becoming a formidable size. Seven

British battle squadrons await

orders at Malta. The Greeks have

60,000 regulars in the Smyrna areas

and could quickly double this force

if their offer to undertake any military

operations that may be required were accepted.

Armenian Bishops' Plea

Cable Message From Egypt Urges Mr. Wilson to Safeguard Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—President Wilson yesterday received a cable message signed by the Armenian bishops of Egypt and the Armenian National Union, urging him to use his good offices to protect the remnant of the Armenian population, and charging that the dictatorial tactics pursued by the Supreme Council in dealing with the Turkish question has helped the campaign of "premeditated extermination." The dispatch to the President was sent from Cairo on March 6. The text of the appeal follows:

"We Armenians of Egypt note with

the deepest alarm that despite the

formal assurances of the allied powers

and the clear terms of the armistice

with Turkey, and despite the allied

military occupation of Cilicia, remnants of our nation who narrowly escaped the horrors of war, deportation

and wholesale massacres, are once

more exposed to premeditated extermination in Cilicia, where the new

victims number thousands. We protest

the Tartars during the war, a stirring appeal to Armenians in the United States to contribute toward the rehabilitation fund, and, to one who had seldom heard such sincere eloquence, justification for the chairman's statement that "a nation which can produce men like Antranik and Bonapartian (the General's side) can never die."

General Antranik was in command of the Armenian fighters who, after the collapse of Russia, waged an unequal campaign against the Turks and the Tartars. With only a small number of men he protected more than 100,000 refugees. For a year he awaited the aid promised by the British, aid which he needed in establishing order in the Caucasus and eastern Armenia. But in the end he received instead of help, orders to cease fighting, much to his disappointment.

The General described these and other details of his campaign with fervor. There were, he said, several parties among the Armenians, but he was not a party man; he worked only for his country. He called upon all classes of Armenians now, and especially upon the rich ones in America, to assist in the rehabilitation of the nation.

Discussing the hold which the Armenian fighting leaders had upon the people, he said that for seven years many of the Armenian villages had combined together and governed themselves, never going to the Turkish Government with any complaint, but taking their troubles always to the fighting leaders of their own people.

#### Most of Leaders Killed

Under promises that the Sultan was to be overthrown, he said, Talaat had persuaded the Armenians to give him the names of their leaders, and in this way most of the leaders had been killed by the Turks. The Armenians should not have trusted the Turks in any way.

General Antranik described, at great length, the tasks which his men accomplished, and their fine loyalty to the Armenian cause. When they had been reduced to little more than 4000, he told them they might leave, but none accepted the opportunity. They stayed to fight for their country; hungry, they wished to follow him for their country's glory, unto the end. And it was this handful of men which piloted 130,000 refugees through the Tartars to Zangezur, where they turned them over to the British.

What Armenia wanted most now was arms. She wanted to fight for her life, to have her own say as to her future, and to win in her own right that justice which the rest of the world seemed to be holding from her.

Captain Bonapartian, the General's aide, also spoke.

#### Progress of Campaign

That the Armenians in this country are determined to do their share toward rehabilitating their nation is evidenced by the fact that the campaign for \$2,000,000, though in progress only three weeks, has brought in \$168,000. In addition, \$73,000 has been sent by New York merchants to the Near East Relief, by them doubled and then forwarded to the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople. For the needy in the Caucasus, 1000 overcoats have been pledged, and another Armenian pledge is of \$40,000 for the sufferers in Cilicia. Some of the prominent members of the Armenian Liberty Fund Committee, which is working in cooperation with the Armenian National Union of Boston, are:

The Rt. Rev. Shahar Kasparian, prelate of the Armenian Apostolic Church in America; the Rev. Antranik A. Bedikian, pastor of the Armenian Evangelical Church, of this city; the Rev. Gabriel Bedrosian, of Boston; the Rev. H. M. Depoyan, Providence, Rhode Island; Lemuel Costikyan, D. B. Donchian, Badris Gulbenkian, Mihran Karagheusian, Hrant Telfeyan, and Ashod Tiryakian, of this city; Alexander Kevorkian and M. S. Kondazian, of Boston, and Garabed T. Pushman, of Chicago.

There are between 85,000 and 100,000 Armenians in the United States, it is estimated. They bought \$65,000,000 in Liberty bonds.

#### Demands of Justice

Walter George Smith Declares Armenia Should Be Recognized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the verdict rendered in Kansas City in June, 1918, convicting Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of violating the Espionage Act and sentencing her to 10 years' imprisonment. The case was remanded for a new trial. The ground of reversal was that the charge given the jury by Judge A. S. van Valkenburgh was prejudicial to the defendant. The St. Louis court held, however, that "there was substantial evidence at the trial in support of the verdict against the defendant."

The present situation in the Near East is critical. According to the latest advices, vouches for General Harbord, there are 800,000 people cooped up in what was formerly Russian Armenia, who are dependent upon supplies furnished by the charity of Americans. The Near East Relief, incorporated by Congress, which has already collected and forwarded \$32,000,000 and upwards in money and material is appealing to the public for an equal amount to enable them to live until conditions become so far settled as to permit them to return to their former homes and raise a harvest.

#### One Line of Transportation

The single lines of railroad extending from Batoum on the Black Sea through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian, southeastward to Persia and southwestward through Erivan and Alexandropol to Kars, is the only practicable line of transportation. Should it be

closed for a week, the greater part of the refugees would starve. This railroad runs through the unfriendly territory of Georgia and has no military guard since the withdrawal of the British forces last fall. Colonel Has- staff, the allied commander, with his staff, and 40 American officers and Near East workers, has by diplomatic skill thus far succeeded in holding the line open, but it may be cut any day.

"Obviously, then, there can be no certainty of the salvation of the remnants of the Armenians who have survived Turkish massacres and deportation unless there come strong, definite measures from the allied powers for their political protection. Justice demands that their brave resistance during centuries to the oppression of the Moslems, their adherence to the Christian faith, should be rewarded by the active benevolence and protection of the Christian world. They sacrificed 25 per cent of their people, without regard to social position, education or wealth, rather than cast in their lot with the Germans and the Turks.

#### Service Against Turks

"Their gallantry in holding off the Turkish armies after the fall of Russia was of incalculable service in preventing reinforcements against Allenby in his successful campaign.

Tribute has been paid them by him and by many other military and civil leaders for their splendid qualities as soldiers. Their tenacity to their religion is an example to the whole world. At any time during the centuries under Turkish administration they could have saved themselves by apostasy to Islam. They have accepted suffering and death, instead, as a matter of course.

"There are signs that the public opinion of the world is at last aroused to make itself felt. The recent massacres in Cilicia under the guns of the French troops show that the Turk in his savagery is irrevocable. If the Christian powers temporize now, with the light of experience of the Turkish domination, especially from the close of the Crimean War to the armistice in 1918, they will be guilty of inconceivable political stupidity, quite irrespective of the moral sin. Armenia should be recognized as an independent republic, its territory including all of former Russian Armenia, with Trebizond, all of Turkish Armenia, Velizat and Cilicia, and given an outlet on the Mediterranean. It should then be aided by a joint European and American commission, or otherwise, to organize a government, police territory, and obtain domestic peace. That accomplished, the country would soon repay all the money it might cost."

#### AUSTRIA'S NEED FOR FOOD IS INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—In discussing the food situation here today, Dr. Lowenfeld-Russ, secretary to the Austrian Food Administration, said that it was rendered more acute by the impending strike of the state employees, which would probably impair the distribution even of the limited supply available.

Dr. Lowenfeld-Russ, informed the Supreme Council in December last of the minimum monthly food requirements for Austria which included the following: cereals, 50,000 tons; meat, 1600 tons; fats, 3400 tons; and condensed milk, 30,000 barrels.

"These figures are so low," said he, "that a higher amount will be necessary in the future. This allows a weekly meat ration of only 100 grams. Austria has enough meat for the minimum ration for six weeks. She totally lacks potatoes, rice and other similar foods."

The promised American credit would assure food for a longer period. However, if the credit were granted immediately, slow transportation between Austria and America would delay the relief beyond a period of seven weeks."

#### ROSE PASTOR STOKES GRANTED NEW TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the verdict rendered in Kansas City in June, 1918, convicting Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of violating the Espionage Act and sentencing her to 10 years' imprisonment. The case was remanded for a new trial. The ground of reversal was that the charge given the jury by Judge A. S. van Valkenburgh was prejudicial to the defendant. The St. Louis court held, however, that "there was substantial evidence at the trial in support of the verdict against the defendant."

Demands of Justice

Walter George Smith Declares Armenia Should Be Recognized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Walter George Smith, of this city, an authority on conditions in the Near East, is of opinion that the situation in that region is at present critical. In a statement dictated for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Smith, who has given much time to the study of the Armenian question, and who has been particularly energetic in directing efforts toward practical methods of alleviating the misery of that stricken people, expressed a desire to see Armenia eventually an independent state, assisted to this end in the formation of a government by allied advice and support. Mr. Smith's statement is as follows:

"The present situation in the Near East is critical. According to the latest advices, vouches for General Harbord, there are 800,000 people cooped up in what was formerly Russian Armenia, who are dependent upon supplies furnished by the charity of Americans. The Near East Relief, incorporated by Congress, which has already collected and forwarded \$32,000,000 and upwards in money and material is appealing to the public for an equal amount to enable them to live until conditions become so far settled as to permit them to return to their former homes and raise a harvest."

One Line of Transportation

The single lines of railroad extending from Batoum on the Black Sea through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian, southeastward to Persia and southwestward through Erivan and Alexandropol to Kars, is the only practicable line of transportation. Should it be

#### ATTACK ON NAVAL POLICY DEFENDED

Rear Admiral Sims, Before a Senate Committee, Declares Issue Has Been Befuddled by Effort to Prejudice Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—Rear Admiral William S. Sims appeared before the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate yesterday to defend his position in the controversy between himself and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, regarding the efficiency of naval administration in Washington in the first six months of the war. The subject of the investigation of which this was the opening session, was the letter written by Rear Admiral Sims to the Navy Department on January 7, criticizing certain phases of naval administration.

Rear Admiral Sims confined himself yesterday to the reading of a carefully prepared statement in which he reviewed the issues involved in the controversy, issues which he declared had been beclouded and misrepresented through a campaign of propaganda "aimed at prejudicing this case by wholly irrelevant subjects prior to its investigation."

Declaring that he was in duty bound to submit criticisms under Article 1534 of the naval regulations, Rear Admiral Sims disclaimed any personal feeling in the matter, and said that the responsibility for the publicity devolves on the Navy Department, and not on him. He repeated his charge that lack of confidence and failure on the part of responsible officials at the head of the department to take effective steps to bring American naval forces into action early in the war had prolonged hostilities by at least four months.

Solicitous for the Future

His criticism, he urged, was not intended as a reflection on the splendid work of the navy, but was merely intended to correct mistakes of administration in the interest of maximum naval efficiency and public safety in the future.

"Let me state," said Rear Admiral Sims, "as forcefully as I can, that in this entire question I have no object other than that of the future efficiency of the naval service and the safety of the country. I am at the end of my career. I have everything to lose and nothing to gain. There is no possible question of my having a grievance. There is absolutely no question of personalities. I have no further ambition whatever."

All the charges made in his letter, the Rear Admiral promised, will be substantiated by the testimony which he will submit before the committee. He deprecated efforts to confuse the issue from political or other motives involving personalities. Summarizing his charges, he said:

From a United States naval standpoint, the prosecution of the war involved numerous violations of well-recognized and fundamental military principles with which every student of naval warfare is familiar. Briefly stated, they were:

"First, unpreparedness, in spite of the fact that war had been a possibility for at least two years and was, in fact, imminent for many months before its declaration.

"Second, that we entered it with no well-considered policy or plans and with our forces on the sea not in the highest state of readiness.

"Third, that, owing to the above conditions, and to the lack of proper organization of our Navy Department, we failed to provide for other causes with which I am not familiar, we failed for at least six months to throw our full weight against the enemy; that during this period we pursued a policy of vacillation, or, in simpler words, a hand-to-mouth policy, attempting to formulate our plans from day to day, based upon an incorrect appreciation of the situation.

The promised American credit would assure food for a longer period. However, if the credit were granted immediately, slow transportation between Austria and America would delay the relief beyond a period of seven weeks."

Demands of Justice

Walter George Smith Declares Armenia Should Be Recognized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan.—The defense in the Newberry election conspiracy was set back somewhat in its effort to complete its case early when Paul A. King, manager of the Newberry campaign, did not resume the witness stand yesterday. He is expected to complete his testimony later in the week. James W. Helm, Democratic candidate for the senatorial nomination, will take the stand today. Most of Tuesday was spent in introducing letters which passed between Mr. Newberry and Mr. King during the campaign.

Position Defended

The rear admiral then proceeded to answer accusations that his position in Europe was that of a subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. He said:

"First—At no time during the war did I receive any order from the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet at home affecting actual operations,

disposition of forces, or plans for the forces under my command in European waters.

"Second—By specific orders of the department, all of my communications were made direct to the department, and all orders were given to me direct from the department. It is, therefore, apparent that I was in actual command of all the forces abroad, and was solely responsible to the Navy Department for their successful operations."

"Let me state," said Rear Admiral Sims, "the fundamental military principle that loyalty is as necessary up as

confidence cannot be one-sided. It must be mutual. There is no question of justice to me. The fact is indisputable that as long as I was left in the position assigned me, the efficiency of every phase of our naval activities with which I was connected was diminished and endangered by any lack of confidence in me. Personalities should be ruthlessly eliminated from war problems. If the department lacked the slightest confidence in me, it was reprehensible not to have summarily replaced me with some one in whom they did have confidence.

"During the trying period—as will be covered in the testimony—when I was so sorely embarrassed by lack of departmental confidence and backing up, I repeatedly pointed out, in personal correspondence with officials of the department, that if I had lost the confidence of the department in any way I hoped no hesitancy would be felt in replacing me."

#### RÉGIME OF THE NEW FARMERS' COALITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The régime of the new Farmer's Labor Coalition in the Government of Ontario was really started yesterday when the Lieutenant-Governor officiated at the opening of the Fifteenth Legislature of Ontario. Elected unexpectedly to power in the general elections of last October, the United Farmers of Ontario, allied with Labor, will now have a chance for the first time to legislate for a province in a British Dominion. Contrary to expectations, in some quarters the ceremony of the opening of the Legislature was robbed of practically none of the ceremonial of splendor which marked it when Conservatives or Liberals were in power.

The government should consider the means of impressing its nationals with the vital necessity of suppressing extravagance and reducing expenditure, so as to bridge the gap which must for some years exist between the demand and supply of essential commodities.

5. Each government should consider the means of impressing its nationals with the vital necessity of suppressing extravagance and reducing expenditure, so as to bridge the gap which must for some years exist between the demand and supply of essential commodities.

6. Means must be found by which countries, unable with the present exchange to purchase raw materials in the world market and, therefore, unable to restart economic life, can obtain commercial credits.

7. The powers represented at the conference recognize the necessity for continued cooperation between the Allies and for removing obstacles to an easy interchange of essential commodities. They will continue to consult together regarding the provision and distribution of raw materials and foodstuffs.

Market Loans Advocated

8. That capital sums required for the restoration of the devastated areas may properly be raised by market loans, in anticipation of the reparations payments provided for by the Treaty and that the restrictions the council desires should not apply to such loans and credits.

9. The powers are agreed that it is desirable, in the interests of Germany and her creditors also, that the total repayment to be paid should be fixed at an early date. Under the Versailles Treaty protocol, four months from the date of the Treaty signature was provided during which Germany could make proposals for fixing the amount, and the powers agreed that such a period in the present circumstances should be extended.

The body of the memorandum also emphasizes the desirability that Germany, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty and other agreements, should be enabled to obtain essential foodstuffs and raw materials and, if necessary in the opinion of the Reparations Commission, should be allowed to raise abroad a loan to meet her immediate needs, of such an amount and priority as the Reparations Commission may deem essential.

Austria may require even more active assistance, it is added.

#### BRITISH MINERS AND "DIRECT ACTION" ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A meeting of the executive of the Miners' Federation was held today, preparatory to tomorrow's national delegate conference at which the miners' policy, to be advanced at the Trade Union Congress on Thursday regarding the nationalization of the mines, will be decided upon. No statement was issued to the press, but it is understood that the executive will not make a definite recommendation to the delegates, leaving the decision to the district vote. South Wales and some other districts have decided in favor of "direct action," but the other coal fields have a majority against it.

The question of living up to our obligations forms the test of our good will, and we must stand that test to restore our moral credit, for only will it be possible to obtain a revision of the Treaty terms.

"Neither war nor peace has produced a statesman capable of meeting and solving the world's problems of today."

"President Wilson has shown a breadth of the spirit whereby these problems could be met, and had he fulfilled his hopes the world's misfortunes would not be so great."

Count von Bernstorff reiterated that

Germany's reconstruction can be realized only through a democratic régime, and that any attempt to bring new life and greatness to Germany by other means is an illusion doomed to failure at the outset.

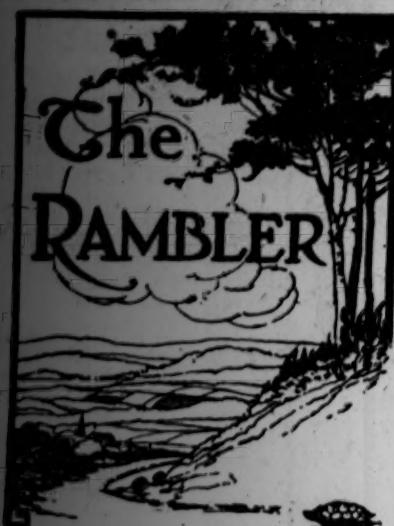
#### ALLIED ECONOMIC PROGRAM ISSUED

Supreme Council Approves Memorandum—Recommendations Made Include Proposals for the Deflation of Currency

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Supreme Council has approved its economic memorandum which is issued tonight. It concludes with certain recommendations as follows:

1.



## In Which the Round Table Discusses the Cinema

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

You were surprised the other day, stranger, were you not? to find the Round Table occupied with the subject of the cinematograph. It is the usual custom of academicians to ignore or else to speak slightly of any matter which has taken its rise since Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" was published. It is true that we have a group at the table whose interests are centered in technical studies, but these have to do principally with industrial machines and the mathematics thereof. Life for them is a complex of horse power, output, kilowatt hours and other strange ingredients. And standing, as it were, halfway between the technicians and the humanists are a solemn band of economists and sociologists who seem much too occupied in dehumanizing social problems to take cognizance of so human a problem as the cinematograph.

It was, of course, the Bond Salesman who introduced this incongruous topic. In his own tongue he called himself "a movie fan," by which you are to understand, stranger, that he meant a person given to frequenting displays of cinematographic pictures. Twice a week our local temple of flickering Thespis offers us new examples of its art, and as regularly the Bond Salesman, often accompanied by his friend, the Armorer, may be found sitting in the stalls. Indeed the Bond Salesman has made himself an encyclopedic of cinematographic accomplishment; he can tell you its whole history, together with much curious information concerning the private lives and economic resources of its players. He subscribes to periodicals which contain nothing save the latest doings in this mimic world. It is a fact that a large portion of the shelves in his library are occupied by bound volumes of this ephemeral literature. "If you want to make a bunch of real money," he began, addressing the Poet, "you ought to try your hand at continuity writing."

"But I don't want to make real money," replied the Poet mildly. "In the present financial state of the world all money appears to me to be a certificate of faith rather than a tangible asset. Nevertheless you have aroused my curiosity by the term 'continuity writer.' What is a continuity writer?"

"He's the fellow that takes the author's script and makes it practical for screening. He puts it in shape for the producer to work from."

"He exists then," queried the Poet solemnly, "this person who does such extraordinary things with well-known stories? I always supposed that such curious compression of the imagination into the commonplace must be the product of one of those automatic machines described by Gulliver in his Voyage to Laputa. You interest me when you inform me that a human agency has had a hand in the transformation."

"I dare say your high-brow sarcasm is very clever," huffily retorted the Bond Salesman, "but it leaves me cold. How much do you average per poem?"

The Poet reflected for a moment. "There are several on which I average nothing," he smiled, "and yet I suppose I ought to count them. I don't always close a sale with a prospect," he added slyly, attempting to speak in the Salesman's own vernacular. "Sometimes I receive \$10, sometimes \$50 or \$100. Editorial whims are not easy to predict."

"I thought so," said the Salesman with a satisfied air. "How long does it take you to write a poem?"

"Anywhere from an hour to a year," lauged the Poet. "Under your inspiration I once wrote one in 20 minutes, but that one found no purchaser. If you are trying to estimate the ratio of poetry to time, as one calculates velocity—to discover, in fact, what constitutes a 'poem-hour' and its monetary value, I am afraid you won't succeed."

"It comes down to the fact that poetry is poorly paid?" asked the Bond Salesman.

"As a minor verse-writer, I can subscribe to the accuracy of that statement," agreed the Poet.

"Well, take the first-class continuity writer—the fellow who turns out five-reel stuff," the Bond Salesman went on. "They give him anywhere from \$5000 to \$15,000 a script. A good man can do four a year."

"At the lowest figures, that works out at nearly \$55 a day," laughed the Poet. "You five and a half of my poorest paid poems."

"Here's the point," said the Bond Salesman. "Take your own case. Your head is full of high-brow stories and a marvelous galaxy of words—"

"A marvelous what?" interrupted the Poet.

"You can make words eat out of your hand," the Salesman continued untroubled. "Why don't you use your ability by writing for the movies?"

"I am sorry I can think of no rhyme for 'galaxy,'" sighed the Poet. "But you are mistaken if you think I consider writing for the movies beneath me. Nothing which has a great popular appeal is to be despised as a medium of expression. My lack of desire for expression in this form is due entirely to the fact that one's work is not under one's control. You may

utter the best that your imagination can shape only to see it twisted out of all semblance of itself by your friend the continuity writer."

"You have to have some one who is wise to the technic," the Bond Salesman explained.

"I am often disappointed with the fruits of his wisdom," rejoined the Poet. "I have witnessed his handiwork in the case of many famous novels and plays; with the exception of one important historical film of a few years ago, the result has seemed to me inferior to the material with which he started."

"Look at the realism you get in the pictures," urged the Salesman.

"But why look for realism?" returned the Poet. "Interpretation is better than realism. However, let us concede you such details as real oceans, California country-houses, and palm trees. Even real palm trees will not make a Forest of Arden. Is the supposedly real-life of the moving-pictures often real? I saw a film the other day—a 'feature' as you call it, by an important producer—representing social life in England. All of the characters were represented as behaving like preposterous snobs, and as worshiping the money they were assumed to possess. The purpose of the story was to prove that true worth is not measured by a man's social position, but by his thoughts and deeds. Yet it is necessary to draw all the other characters as offensive social parasites, concerned only with their own material comforts? For background there were real interiors with costly real furniture, real formal gardens and the like. Yet every line almost of the story was a false exaggeration."

"Well, where's the harm, if the public liked it?" queried the Bond Salesman.

"The harm is greater than you might think," said the Poet earnestly. "There were many persons sitting in the audience who had never spent a week-end in a great country house. This audience was told that the dwellers on these estates are purse-proud unsympathetic individuals interested in nothing but the grossest of pleasures, enjoying nothing but the most self-indulgent of luxuries. A poor man with a family to rear and educate might well be pardoned if he came away thinking it would be a good thing to take some of the riches away from such people. In other words, this quite respectable motion picture, which the advertisements proclaimed millions of the public were going to see, was preaching in an insidious form social unrest. Now if we are to preach social unrest, let us be fair and pick real abuses. It is not right to create a world of straw to cast upon the bonfires of our wrath."

"Wow!" exclaimed the Bond Salesman rising, and wiping his forehead with an ironic gesture. "When it comes to making a stump speech on any subject, there isn't a politician in the country in your class. However," he remarked as he made for the door, "if you do take up continuity writing, let me give you one tip."

"What is that?" asked the Poet innocently.

"Don't try to write the scene captions. There's only about a thousand feet of film in a reel," and the Salesman softly closed the door.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold them or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Reindeer and the Meat Supply

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The very interesting interview with Mr. Stefansson sent in by your Ottawa correspondent calls attention to the vast possibilities of the Arctic regions, not only as making the natives self-supporting, but as adding to the world's supply of meat.

However, it may interest your readers to know that this same idea, so far as reindeer are concerned, was brought before the Canadian public 11 years ago by Mr. F. S. Lawrence, F. R. G. S., who is sometimes known as "the Apostle of the Peace River Country" because of his good work for the district where he was brought up. Mr. Lawrence gave a very fine address before the Montreal Canadian Club, and then wrote an article for the Canadian Municipal Journal, which appeared in August, 1909.

Further, when we were giving a good deal of space to the work of our food controller, Mr. Thompson, I secured information from your government about the wonderful story of the reindeer in Alaska, and wrote an article which appeared in the same place in April, 1918. In this the government was urged to introduce reindeer into our Far North, the arguments being the extra food supply, and the aid of the natives, who, according to the Rev. W. G. Walton, are occasionally lapsing into cannibalism, as he told the Synod at Toronto last year.

It then developed that while I was writing the article, Mr. Lawrence was organizing a reindeer company and the Canadian Government, recognizing the difficulties of such an enterprise, has given free grazing rights for 30 years over an area of some 75,000 square miles on the west side of Hudson's Bay.

The last news of this company is that the first herds will be brought this year, instead of next, as called for by the contract with the government, and will be 2000, instead of 1500 head. And in this number will be a herd for the mission of the Rev. Mr. Walton, so generously agreed to by the directors.

Without detracting from the splendid efforts of Mr. Stefansson, it is only fair to give honor to Mr. Lawrence, as being the precursor of Mr. Stefansson. Both of them agree, as experts, as to the value of the mis-called "Barren Lands," which can be made productive, if only the natural animal resources are developed.

(Signed) HARRY BRAGG.  
Montreal, Quebec, February 24, 1920.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England (February 11)—From the press gallery of the House of Commons I have watched the growth of the Home Rule question from its inception through successive attempts to embody it in legislation. Parnell and his following fill so large a place in the story that Isaac Butt's part in it is almost forgotten. Yet he was the first apostle of the cause who voiced its claim in the House of Commons. He spoke as one crying in the wilderness. An overwhelming majority of members, united on this single point, openly scoffed at the proposal to grant Home Rule to Ireland. Butt might just as well have asked for the moon.

I remember the startled sensation created in a crowded House when one night in the Session of 1873 Gladstone, following Butt, who had moved his annual resolution demanding Home Rule for Ireland, gave a novel turn to the controversy. Hitherto British members had been content, if they thought it worth while to take part in what was regarded as a merely academic debate, to utter non-positions. Gladstone, taking a new turn, lifted the problem on to the plane of practicability by inviting Butt to define his scheme and describe means and methods of carrying it out. This may have been a device of an old parliamentary hand designed to entangle an adversary. Or it may have been the dawning of conviction which 13 years later he publicly avowed, and gallantly endeavored to engrave on the Statute Book, with consequence disastrous to himself and ruinous to his party.

The Latest Home Rule Bill

The House of Commons resuming work this week finds itself pledged to fresh attempt to roll the troublesome stone up the hitherto inaccessible mountain. Of the succession of Home Rule bills following the memorable introduction of Gladstone's first measure 34 years ago, the one now before the House is by far the most liberal in concession to national feeling. For the first time it has the advantage of being introduced under the auspices of a coalition of British political parties.

As far as public opinion has been clarified through the press, the measure is approved as a statesmanlike effort to deal thoroughly with the matter. That is encouraging and, dealing with an ordinary question, might be regarded as hopeful. But there are two parties to a bargain. It would be futile to ignore the fact that the bulk of the population whom the bill is designed to propitiate scornfully decline to accept the proffered boon. They reluctantly proclaim desire and intention to sever the union with Great Britain and set up a republic.

Although his appearance seems to contradict the statement, Dr. Yano has had a career of many years, which merely goes to support the oft-repeated statement that a foreigner never can tell by his looks how old a Japanese really is. His educational and official record is a remarkably good one, for he was graduated from the Keio Gijuku College, under the control of the Presbyterian (American) board of foreign missions. He immediately was appointed to a position of honor and responsibility under the Central Government. He took an active part in organizing the Kaishinto "progressive political party" and traveled extensively in Europe and America, giving special attention to national and local political organizations. Upon his return to Japan, he was made Minister of State for Commerce, a Cabinet post, and chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, a position which brought him into almost daily contact with the Emperor, and the advantage of dealing across the floor of the House with representatives and responsible leaders of Irish opinion. In coming debate through the session Mr. Lloyd George will be wrestling with phantom figures. What through earlier Parliaments was known as the Irish Quarter is today occupied by other tenants. The once formidable, highly-disciplined, individually able group who sat below the Gangway in Opposition, whatever British political party might be in power, has vanished into space. Only Mr. Devlin and Mr. T. P. O'Connor forlornly sit about the benches once thronged by compatriots. Dillon, William O'Brien, and Tim Healy, a triumvirate who in succession disputed the authority of John Redmond, cannot be correctly described as having retired from the parliamentary arena. They have been blown out by the gust of wind created by the efforts of a few obscure agitators who have won over the allegiance of the mob of electors by going one step further in demonstration of unquenchable hatred of Saxon rule.

Out of Politics

During the past recess John Dillon judiciously declined to swallow a bait morosely dangled by a solitary political association which invited him to save Ireland by returning to the House of Commons. At the best his personal influence was dependent chiefly on the number of votes he commanded. A leader without a party he would be a nonentity, undesirable by reason of a tendency to make long speeches full of sound and fury.

William O'Brien, far stronger personally, has retired into private life with the complete absorption that marked the disappearance of the even more gifted parliamentarian Sexton. Tim Healy, ablest and shrewdest of them all, foreseeing what was close at hand, voluntarily stepped out of the political circle before the Assyrians, in the form of the Sinn Feiners, swept down on the fold. Relieved of political claims on his time, he, now K. C. and a Bencher of one of the most ancient Inns of Court leagued with the Temple, devotes himself solely to an increasingly profitable business at the Bar.

An Honest Endeavor

But if these eminent men had seats in the House of Commons during the

session now opening they would not be able to give unfettered assistance to the government in finally fashioning a Home Rule measure. I believe each one recognizes the government bill as an honest endeavor to deliver Parliament and the United Kingdom from the burden of the Irish question. Though the elected Sinn Feiners continue to abstain from attendance at Westminster, leaving the field clear for the original Home Rulers, they would find themselves in competition with opinion in Ireland created and fostered by men responsible for the murderous outrages, exceeding achievement that marked the angry storm of the Land League of Parnell's earlier time.

Whilst governed by some of the instincts of statesmen, Tim Healy yet cherishes a bitter resentment against English rule which created the original tyranny of Ulster, and for more than a century made possible the servitude of the small farmer tenant. Writing the other day in reply to a private letter playfully inquiring how he regarded the imminence of an Irish Republic, he replied in sentences that spoken in the House of Commons, would by their bitter felicity of phrase have rung through the country. "As for a republic," he responded, "it would be better than no government. The English have evacuated Ireland, except the barracks and customs houses." Tim's quarrel is with the government at the Castle, Dublin, not with the British people.

Finally the meeting is called to order by the vice-chairman, who feels and looks like a nothingness suddenly foisted into thinking he is somebody. The adjutant, who was a "shavetail" in aviation, but is now a rising young lawyer, rising despite the fact that a fellow who wasn't in the army at all beat him for city attorney in the recent election, reads the minutes properly enough.

The Fun Begins

Then the fun begins. For when youth that has just been fighting returns home and "gets together" it is hard not to go right on fighting. Only here it is different. Even the rising young lawyers are good-natured in taking this opportunity for practice in public argument.

"I move we elect 'em all in a bunch," says a round-faced belligerent who obviously has been a sailor.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

Eleven of the 15 hold up their hands.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention.

But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously.

HEARINGS CLOSED  
IN SOCIALIST CASE

Submission of Briefs to Follow,  
and Early Report by Judiciary  
Committee to the New York  
Assembly Is Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The trial of the five Socialists suspended from the New York State Assembly closed last night after seven weeks of legal argument as to their right to sit as legislators. There remain the submission of briefs to the Judiciary Committee by the attorneys for both sides, the report of that committee, and action on the report by the Assembly, sitting as a committee of the whole. It is hoped that the Judiciary Committee will submit its report next week.

The closing hours of the trial were not without dramatic features. S. John Block, of counsel for the Socialists, in a final attempt to vindicate his clients, made an eloquent statement in rebuttal. He denied that the Judiciary Committee had the right to determine whether the Socialists were entitled to their seats, and declared that the only question was whether they had disqualifyed themselves under the Constitution.

## Socialist Statement of Issue

"Has any one of them been convicted of a crime?" he asked. "If not, and if they are citizens of the country, residents of the State of New York over 21 years of age, they are entitled to their seats. That is all there is to it, and I feel that you gentlemen, in giving this case your attention, that just as they took an oath to support the Constitution, you also did, and in the proper fulfillment of that oath there is nothing to do but to put an end to this proceeding and show, just as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals shows today, there is still reason in this country, and we are, perhaps slowly, but none the less truly, getting away from the hysteria that has swept the country."

Mr. Block referred to the order for a retrial in the case of Rose Pastor Stokes, and declared that it was a "hopeful note" that the proceedings closed upon. He quoted A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, as saying:

"The Socialist Party of America is pledged to the accomplishment of changes in the government by lawful and right means."

## Final Argument for Committee

Senator Elton R. Brown presented the final argument for the committee. He asserted that it was important to the people of the State to prevent the presence in the Legislature of anyone cherishing hostile opinions of the institutions of the United States, who desired a seat there for the purpose of undermining and destroying constitutional government. He declared that a rule should be laid down, which might be forever followed, establishing the ineligibility of such persons.

Senator Brown held that the action of the Assembly had been justified. He declared that the duty of investigating the Socialists had not been created by the Assembly itself, but by the conduct and positions of the suspended members and their party.

"The duty which is cast upon you is unwelcome," he said. "You are not sitting here as willing investigators or a willing court. You have taken your oaths to support the Constitution and the laws of the State. You have an obligation—an implied obligation—ever and beyond that. We have taken what we had, and been contented with it, and have not been given to considering the problems and difficulties that might arise from a situation of this kind."

"It was inevitable that there should be a great deal of misunderstanding, that there should be conflict of opinion, and it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to see to it, in the decision of this case, that every step that you take is not only justified by precedent, but that it is justified in reason and demanded by public welfare."

BOLIVIA'S CLAIM TO  
PROVINCE OF ARICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bolivia's claim to the Province of Arica existed through natural right long before the war between Chile and Peru, according to a cable message received yesterday from the Bolivian government.



Bolivian Government by the Bolivian Minister to the United States, Ignacio Calderon. The message is a reply to the recent note from Peru to the effect that Peru would never consent to grant an outlet to the sea for Bolivia through Arica. Mr. Calderon said yesterday that the people of Arica had on numerous occasions adopted resolutions in favor of annexation to Bolivia and that the solution of the Tacna-Arica question offered by this country seemed to be the only one that would be satisfactory to both Chile and Peru. He said there were long-existent natural and political reasons why Arica should belong to Bolivia.

RAILROAD WAGE  
AGREEMENT SOUGHT

Bipartisan Conference in Washington to Endeavor to Prevent Appeal to Public—New Law Provides Alternative Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first bipartisan wage conference under the new railroad law will be held in Washington today. At this meeting, preliminary steps will be taken for reaching an adjustment of the railroad wage controversy without calling in the public as final arbiter, as will have to be done if the intermediaries provided under the new law fail to come to an agreement.

Railroad executives and railroad Labor men will take up the problem at this meeting, and both prefer to settle their disputes themselves rather than throw them into the hands of the railroad Labor board, which is the court of last resort under the new legislation, and the proceedings of which are necessarily slow and complicated. That board is to be made up of three representatives of the railroad owners, three of the employees, and three of the public. The President is said to have asked the employers and employees each to submit six names from which he may choose three, and the appointment of the board is expected at an early date.

The conference today, which is called under the sections of the law providing for preliminary efforts to settle railway disputes, will be attended by the heads of the 17 railroad Labor organizations involved, and a committee of 10, headed by C. L. Bardo, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, representing the railroad owners. It is expected that the conference will do little more than determine upon a board of railway adjustment which will take up the burden of settling the wage controversy. Under the law, this railway adjustment board is the next step after the bipartisan conference.

The adjustment board also is bipartisan, its personnel being chosen by the interested parties, the railroad owners and the Labor organizations. Should the adjustment board fail, the three will go to the tripartisan railroad Labor board, which is the only one with authority.

The railroad Labor organizations opposed the Labor sections of the transportation law on the ground that representatives of the public were unnecessary to the settling of the disputes fairly, and they now propose to prove this by reaching an agreement with the railroads that the public will feel bound to accept. Railroad interests also have favored the bipartisan arrangement, but with the proposed railroad Labor board, with its public representation in the background, they will be forced to consider immediately the effect of the rate increases which must be borne by the public.

Unions Await Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A decision not to strike, but to await the arbitration of the Wage Adjustment Board provided in the Esch-Cummins law, was arrived at by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, who have been in conference here since last week. A committee was authorized to prepare the case of the brotherhood for presentation.

**BUTTON FOR RESERVE CORPS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A lapel button with the letters "U. S. R." to be worn by officers of the reserve corps, will soon be on sale in civilian stores dealing in such insignia, according to Col. F. B. Shaw, recruiting officer for the Boston district.

WET PROPAGANDA'S  
INTENT IS OBVIOUS

Proposed Investigation of New York Anti-Saloon League Regarded as Effort to Make Prohibition Appear Unpopular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The proposed investigation of the Anti-Saloon League of this State by the state Assembly, is regarded by the dry leaders as an attempt to throw up a smoke screen to conceal the activities of the nullificationists in the Legislature. No one among the drys seriously believes that the league has broken any law, but whether it has or has not is not considered to be as significant a question as the question of how far the wet can go, under cover of the investigation, toward nullifying the Federal Prohibition Act in this State.

If the record of those who have stood in the front ranks of the drys can be smirched, the wet apparently feel that they will have added one more weight toward breaking down the amendment. But the dry leaders insist that there is nothing in their records which will give the wet the slightest comfort in this respect, and they warn those who favor prohibition to watch the Legislature closely while the Assembly is going through the motions of an investigation.

**Lawlessness Encouraged**

Of course, the drys point out, New Jersey's 3.5 per cent bill, even if supported by passage of a similar bill now in the New York Legislature, cannot legally lift prohibition in either State. But such laws, even while they are in the bill stage, are regarded as open invitations to the liquor interests to come within the states responsible for them, and there disregard and disobey the Constitution of the United States.

A further point which the drys are stressing just now is the fact that the wet, knowing that the amendment cannot be overridden, are concentrating their attack on the Volstead Enforcement Act. The constitutional amendment, it is pointed out, cannot be repealed except through the long and proper course provided for repeal. But the Volstead Act can be repealed, or its strength amended out of it, by a majority vote of a quorum in Congress, at any time.

The recent overwhelming vote against such repeal is seen as proof that the wet do not seriously hope for any such relief from the present Congress. But it is understood that they have greater hopes of the next Congress, and that does not serve, they will carry on the fight to the following Congress. James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from this State, for instance, is seeking a reelection for a period which covers three sessions of Congress.

**Studied Propaganda**

Meanwhile, the drys say the wet are attempting, by every possible means, to create the impression that unrest against the amendment and its rigid enforcement is increasing. The bubble of the Michigan "wine rebellion" is cited in illustration of this. In this campaign the wet are being generously supported by nearly all of the daily newspapers in this city.

But it is the opinion of the drys that the concerted movement of the wet against enforcement will end in failure, because the Supreme Court of the United States has never yet decided in favor of the wet. The prohibition amendment is regarded as being in no danger through lawful methods. A greater menace is seen in the seeds of discontent and irreverence for law that are being sown by the sensational press, which gives wide publicity to everything put forth by the brewers, the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, and individuals who favor liquor. The drys remember that it was

not long since that the wet were saying that prohibition would encourage Bolshevism in this country.

**Enforcement Campaign in New Jersey**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—A squad of prohibition enforcement agents from Philadelphia will invade New Jersey in a few days to prevent the sale of 3.50 per cent beer. George H. Demo, prohibition agent in Newark, New Jersey, announced that he had received word that reinforcements were to assist him in compliance with instructions received from R. L. Daily of Philadelphia, acting supervisor of federal prohibition in the eastern district. This action was taken after the New Jersey Legislature had passed a law authorizing 3.50 per cent beer. The agents will keep an eye on all brewers and saloonkeepers suspected of selling beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

**VACCINE EFFORTS  
CALLED USELESS**

Medical Men at Chicago Meeting Declare That "Further Popularization of Control of Influenza Is Undesirable"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The widely administered use of vaccine in influenza was called useless, and the belief expressed that "further popularization of control of influenza is undesirable." At a meeting of the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, which is reported at length in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The subject under discussion was "Evidence for and against the use of vaccines in the treatment of influenza with and without pneumonia." None of the physicians whose remarks were recorded advocated the use of vaccine in such cases. One said his opinions were "somewhat unformed."

The first speaker was Dr. Ernest E. Irons. After a brief review, he said: "The question may then be asked whether on clinical grounds any protection is afforded. Among the few adequately controlled reports available is that of McCoy, who inoculated a portion of the inmates of an institution, and subsequently found an incidence of influenza among them equal to that in a like number of uninoculated controls."

Dr. Irons then asked, "If vaccines as used failed to protect against influenza, did they protect against the later pneumonia?" His answer was: "So far as I have been able to find, there is no conclusive evidence that previous vaccination had any effect on the incidence of pneumonia following influenza."

In conclusion, he said: "In view of the very doubtful efficacy of vaccines in prophylaxis of influenza and its subsequent pneumonia, it is believed that further popularization of this method of control of influenza is undesirable. The use of vaccines and other proteins intravenously is dangerous, as well as being of extremely doubtful value."

Dr. A. M. Moody was reported by the Journal of the American Medical Association as saying, "I do not believe we are any nearer the solution of the cause of the disease today than we were quite a while ago."

Dr. Theodore Tieken was quoted as saying: "I have a strong conviction that vaccines are absolutely useless." After citing a particular instance of their use, Dr. Tieken remarked, "This is merely an example of what is going on and as showing the indiscriminate use of vaccines."

The final speaker, Dr. Bernard Fantus, said: "So far as the vaccine treatment is concerned, vaccines cannot be of great value because we do not know what particular organisms are concerned in the causation of the disease."

**SEPARATE SITE-VALUE  
ASSESSMENT ASKED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of the Massachusetts Single Tax League are advocating the passage of a bill now before the State Legislature to require the separate assessment of buildings, land improvements and the

site-value of land, and the placing of such separate assessments on every tax bill issued by cities and towns.

The value of land improvements is stated to mean, for each tract of land assessed, the portion of the value of each such tract due to the clearing, draining, cultivating, fertilizing, grading and fencing thereof, and to the presence thereon of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, including standing timber and growing crops, and to all existing improvements in, on or to each such tract, other than buildings, and to improvements in abutting highways to the extent of the amount paid by the owner as special assessments for local betterments, but not in excess of such amounts.

The site-value of land is understood to mean for each tract of land assessed the portion of the cash value of each such tract which remains after subtracting therefrom the value of land improvements. A hearing on the measure proposed is expected at an early date.

ENFORCEMENT  
NOT RELAXED

Prohibition Agent Denies That He Has Not Been Supported by Washington Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Newspapers have said that the prohibition authorities in Washington did not back me up in my action in Iron County, Michigan. That is not true," declared Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, federal prohibition agent for the central division, to a group of dry Democrats at a luncheon here recently. "I have not received a single word of criticism from any higher authority," continued the Major, "nor any order or advice from anyone in Washington, that we do not have the right to enter any home without warrants and make arrests where we know the law is actively being violated."

"I haven't received any order that searches or arrests are not to be made without warrants, and I do not believe A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, has issued or will issue any such order. I will go straight ahead with the enforcement of prohibition in the same manner as I have pursued in the past. "I came away from Iron River without arresting Martin McDonough, state attorney for Iron County, and the five others I went after, because my superiors asked me not to involve them in a difficulty. It was a request for caution, not an order to make no arrests."

"I destroyed nine barrels of wine taken from my man, who had seized it from the Sculucci brothers. The wine was illicitly made, illicitly kept, and legally seized."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS  
OF PROHIBITION

**Not Enough Inmates to Clean Jail**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

CHICO, California—Prohibition has operated with such effect here that the city prison has not sufficient inmates to keep the place respectably clean, according to an item in the Chico Record. The ultimate effect may be the closing of the jail and the seeking of smaller quarters, but for the present the authorities of the institution are concerned over the problem of making the place fit for habitation, and they have appealed to the board of trustees to provide them with sufficient funds to hire labor to do the work. The board has authorized the city marshal to get an estimate of the cost of whitewashing and cleaning the prison.

**Thousands of Dollars Saved**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington—Thousands of dollars have been saved to Grays Harbor County through the operation of the state prohibition law. Among the important savings are those made in the general care of the poor. Statistics show that the county expenses, which were \$4504 in 1915, had dropped to \$3177 in 1918. Hospital care of the poor in 1915 was \$10,856, and in 1918 it had dropped to \$3609. General assistance to indigents cost the county \$18,581 in 1915 and but \$3291 in 1918. The city of Aberdeen, which had 18 policemen before the advent of prohibition, is now operating with 14.

**Increased Business for Merchants**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York—Decrease in disorder and an increase in trade have been immediate results of the dry law, according to statements from authoritative sources here. Reports of the police department show that there have been fewer arrests and a general improvement in the order of the town. Although the enforcement of the dry laws caused a number of stores to become vacant, few are now empty. One prominent merchant says that his business during the holidays was better than in previous years, and he has learned from others that business has improved generally. He says that practically all of the merchants attribute their prosperity to the fact that money formerly devoted to liquor has been diverted to the legitimate channels of trade, and he is convinced that if the question were brought up again, the voters would favor prohibition by a majority many times larger than that which originally voted for the dry law.



Now is the time to  
watch your stock—

The very future of your business demands that you keep a careful watch on your inventories in these days of changing values.

You cannot possibly hope to keep track of your stock unless your records are on an up-to-the-minute basis. Now, of all times, you cannot afford to guess.

The L. B. Stock record will give you the same check on your stock that you have on your bank account. Any minute of the day you can get a detailed record of every single article of stock on hand, whether the number of items be one hundred or one million.

Come in and let us show you how the L. B. Stock record will help you keep your business house in order. It will save you time and money. It will prevent your being caught napping by sudden changes in the market.

Write for stock record literature

## Library Bureau

CARD AND FILING SYSTEMS  
Founded 1876  
43 Federal Street New York  
Philadelphia 910 Chestnut Street  
Portland, Me. 665 Masonic Bldg.  
Providence, R. I. 1225 Westminster Street  
Baltimore, Md. 1425 E. 36th Street  
St. Louis, Mo. 513-515 Arcade Bldg.  
St. Paul, Minn. 116 Endicott Arcade  
Des Moines, Iowa 120 Hubbell Bldg.  
Detroit, Mich. 6 Washington Blvd.  
Milwaukee, Wis. 100 East Wisconsin Street  
Hartford, Conn. 78 Main Street  
Houston, Tex. 108 Main Street  
Indianapolis, Ind. 212 Merchant Bldg.  
Washington, D. C. 215 Newark Bldg.  
Milwaukee, 620 Cassell Block  
Milwaukee, 425 North 12th Street  
New Orleans, La. 12 Camp Street  
Newark, N. J. 31 Clinton Street  
Pittsburgh, 637-639 Oliver Bldg.  
Kansas City, 215 Newark Bldg.  
Milwaukee, 620 Cassell Block  
Milwaukee, 425 North 12th

## JUDGE CABOT ON UNION QUESTION

President of Trustees of Boston Symphony Orchestra Outlines Position—Firm That Present Standard Must Be Maintained

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has during the recent discussion as to whether this shall become a union orchestra or not, been forced to assume the duties of spokesman for the trustees, and the burden of all the interviews he gives, or all the statements he sends out is this: The orchestra will go on.

Therefore, it may be taken for granted that no matter whether the men of the orchestra become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or not, there will be no interruption of the concerts either in Boston or in other cities where the orchestra may have engagements.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Judge Cabot outlined his position with regard to the union question as it affected the Boston orchestra.

"When the question was first broached," he said, "I asked to see the constitution and by-laws of the union and I discovered that there were certain clauses therein which conflicted not only with the contracts we have with our men, but also with the fundamentals on which the orchestra was organized and on which it has since been maintained.

### Union Control of Standards

"I found that if the orchestra were unionized no man could be hired from outside of Boston if there were available in the city a union man who could do the work. I found also that no man could be hired from outside the United States without special permission of the American Federation of Musicians. I learned that the musical qualifications of the players we might desire to hire must be passed on not by ourselves or our conductor, but by the union. It seemed to me, therefore, that the union stood in the position of controlling, not alone as to who should play in the orchestra, but even as to the musical standards of the organization.

"Now the Boston Symphony Orchestra was founded by Maj. Henry L. Higginson for the sole purpose of furnishing the best music possible to Boston and the other cities where the orchestra plays, and that was the sole motive which caused him for 34 years to sustain it and pay its annual deficit.

### Major Higginson's Attitude

"Major Higginson was at various times confronted with the union question, and as he pointed out in that letter from him which was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday, he came to the conclusion that the union was bad for the orchestra because it took away from the conductor the duty of judging both as to the qualifications of the members and the number of rehearsals necessary to present a program to the satisfaction of the conductor.

"Major Higginson regarded it as a fundamental of the organization of the orchestra that the conductor should remain sole arbiter as to the musical qualifications of the players. When the present trustees took up the work begun by Major Higginson, it seemed to them that this was a cardinal point in the conduct of a successful orchestra, keeping in mind the fact that this orchestra was not designed to make a profit, nor even to be self-sustaining, but to provide the best music possible for its public.

"So, in the present discussion we have taken the stand that unless the union will amend its rules so as to waive the dictatorship over standards that it assumes, we cannot allow our men to become affiliated with it."

tion they cared to, provided that the standards of the orchestra were not affected.

### Better Salaries to Be Paid

"I have no objection to the union as such," he said, "nor would I try to keep the men from joining it if I did not feel that by so doing the authority as to the standards to be maintained were not taken away from the one whose sole right it is to maintain them—the conductor. Let them join anything that will improve their condition. If they will receive personal benefit from the union, let them join. I realize that the cost of living has necessitated larger salaries. The trustees are preparing to pay larger salaries and are even now casting about for ways and means. I realize that to have the best orchestra in the country is going to cost money—that is a truism.

"I feel that one reason the other orchestras of the country, all of which I know are unionized, are so good as they are is that the Boston orchestra

has been on a basis not restricted by union rules whereby higher standards than those of the others could be set and maintained.

If the union will revise its rules so that those standards

may still prevail, there will be no objection to making the Boston orchestra a union orchestra."

### Strikers Must Decide

Orchestra or Union Is Alternative Put to Boston Symphony Men

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A delegation from the unionized members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who struck last Saturday night before a concert were told yesterday by Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees of the orchestra, that their position depended on a simple question of ethics. While under a written contract requiring certain definite things for its fulfillment they had undertaken to bind themselves by another agreement which required certain other and quite different things of them. Before the stated meeting of the trustees today at 1:30 o'clock he wanted to know which contract they purposed to fulfill in order that he might report to the trustees before action was taken on their case. The men construed this to mean that they would have to decide whether they would stay in the union and run the risk of being discharged from the orchestra or whether they would remain with the orchestra and give up the union. Judge Cabot intimated that if they needed it a brief extension of the time would be given.

### UNITED MINE WORKERS NOT TO ACCEPT OFFER

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The United Mine Workers of America will refuse to accept the findings of the bituminous coal commission unless a substantial increase in wages and improved working conditions are provided, it was inferred from a statement issued yesterday from headquarters of the organization. Unless a settlement of the controversy is made on such a basis, the statement says, the miners will not feel "that full justice has been done them."

CATTLE MEN OPPOSE ANTI-PACKER LAWS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Presenting a petition from 26 Iowa cattle producers and feeders opposing "any legislation against the packers."

J. S. Blackwell of Muscatine told the House Agriculture Committee yesterday that those he represented were "against you gentlemen throwing a monkey wrench into the packer machinery in any way."

"Payment for all sheet iron, props,

## COAL MINERS CALL FOR BIG INCREASES

New List of Demands of Anthracite Workers Proposes a 60 Per Cent Advance in Wages of the Contract Miner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A new list of demands formulated by anthracite miners, including large wage increases for contract men and day laborers, was presented to the coal operators at their meeting in New York recently. The contract miner will demand 60 per cent increase in wages.

The day laborers will ask for \$2 a day increase and men paid by the month will insist on a five-day week with six hours a day. The contract now in force between the miners and operators went into effect in May, 1916, and expired on February 29. There have been some changes in the contract made under mutual agreement that were necessitated by the war conditions, but they were of minor importance.

The new demands of the miners will be presented by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America with the statement that the proposed wage scale was adopted at a convention in Wilkes-Barre last August and was ratified by the national convention. About 170,000 mine workers will be affected by the new agreement. The Miners Scale Committee, which will meet with the operators, will be composed of the officers and executive board members of the three districts in the hard coal region, and three mine workers from each district. Following is a complete list of the demands that will be presented:

"The next contract shall be for a period of not exceeding two years and the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prosecuted.

### Increase of 60 Per Cent

"The contract wage scales shall be increased 60 per cent and the increases secured in the supplemental agreements of 1917 and 1918 shall be included in the wage scale as the basis upon which the 60 per cent shall be added. All day men shall be granted an increase of \$2 a day.

"A uniform wage scale shall be established so that the various occupations of like character at several collieries shall command the same wage. Shovel crews for coal companies shall be paid not less than the rates paid by the contractors to shovel men.

"A work day of not more than six hours from bank to bank shall be established for all classes of inside and outside day labor, five days a week. The uniform scales shall be the basis upon which the advance above demanded shall apply with time and half-time for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

"A closed shop contract, which means full recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as a party to the agreement."

"All dead work shall be paid for on

the consideration basis existing at the colliery; where more than one miner is employed they shall receive the same rate.

"Payment for all sheet iron, props,

timber, forepolling and cribbing where mines are prevented from working on account of lack of supplies.

### Uniform Rate for Refuse

"A uniform rate of 17 cents per inch shall be paid for all refuse in all kinds of mining up to 10 feet wide.

Wherever practicable coal shall be paid on the legal ton basis and dockage shall be eliminated.

"For all tools lost through no fault

of employees as result of squeezes, water or fire, the men shall be compensated for such losses.

"Where contract miners are employed, the company shall supply them with the necessary tools, and failing to do so, shall compensate the miners by paying each man not less than one extra hour a day for the use of such tools. The company shall supply all company men the necessary tools free of charge.

"Where contract miners encounter abnormal conditions in their working places they shall have the privilege of going on consideration work. A definition of consideration work shall be written into the agreement.

"The supplemental agreement which terminates with the declaration of peace shall be continued until the expiration of the contract; and our officers are instructed immediately to notify the representatives of the operators of this decision."

timber, forepolling and cribbing where mines are prevented from working on account of lack of supplies.

### Uniform Rate for Refuse

"A uniform rate of 17 cents per inch shall be paid for all refuse in all kinds of mining up to 10 feet wide. Wherever practicable coal shall be paid on the legal ton basis and dockage shall be eliminated.

"For all tools lost through no fault of employees as result of squeezes, water or fire, the men shall be compensated for such losses.

"Where contract miners are employed, the company shall supply them with the necessary tools, and failing to do so, shall compensate the miners by paying each man not less than one extra hour a day for the use of such tools. The company shall supply all company men the necessary tools free of charge.

"Where contract miners encounter abnormal conditions in their working places they shall have the privilege of going on consideration work. A definition of consideration work shall be written into the agreement.

"The supplemental agreement which terminates with the declaration of peace shall be continued until the expiration of the contract; and our officers are instructed immediately to notify the representatives of the operators of this decision."

## MCADOO BOND PLAN DECLARED UNSOUND

Senator Kellogg Says Public Duty Now Is to Prevent a Further Inflation and Protect Value of Outstanding Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Recommendations recently put forward by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, that Congress should immediately undertake to reduce taxation to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 were vigorously attacked in the United States Senate yesterday by Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who declared that the proposed policy is unsound in theory and in practice, and would result in increasing the deficit already in sight from \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 for the fiscal year.

Senator Kellogg urged that Mr. McAdoo's proposal not to collect the interest on foreign debts, but to fund it into a new bond issue, would cause depreciation in the outstanding billions of bonds and lead to business confusion.

He declared that there is but one thing to do, that is to discard such plans and get down to a bedrock basis of economy in expenditures, so that taxes may be reduced. The Senator said:

"His scheme is first not to collect \$500,000,000 a year which foreign countries owe us for interest on loans of \$10,000,000,000 or over, but to fund that interest into bonds and sell the bonds to the people. His next scheme is to put off for two years the collection of the sinking fund which Congress provided for. It issued these bonds in order that we might immediately commence the soundest principle of finance, reducing the government debt. That would make, he says, \$750,000,000, and in some way we ought to save \$250,000,000, making \$1,000,000,000, and immediately reduce the taxes.

Effect on Present Values

"Aside from any principle of destroying the present value of government bonds in the market, let me invite the attention of the Senate for a movement to the present condition of the Treasury. The estimates of the heads of the executive department, together with the deficit of the last year and those sums which we have already incurred, reach a total of close to \$10,000,000,000, and the most that can be hoped for from the government income for the next year under the present rate of taxation is \$6,000,000,000. In the first place, \$250,000,000 is nothing to what we should save. In the second place, everybody knows that the issuance of more bonds at this time, or at any time following

this war, is the height of folly in finance. It will not only continue that inflation which has been going on during the war, but it will endanger the present system of credit in this country.

and nothing will tend to depress the \$20,000,000,000 of bonds outstanding more than to take away the sinking fund and to sell additional bonds at a great rate of interest. The government cannot sell more bonds at the present rate with bonds selling subject to surtax at practically 90 cents on the dollar. The government must sell its bonds then under par, or make them totally exempt from taxation, or increase very largely the rate of interest, and then take away the sinking fund provision, and where will the present \$20,000,000,000 of government bonds go to in the market? They are the basis of a large amount of the credits of this country on which the business of the country is being done. Fallacy of Plan Alleged

"But Mr. McAdoo seems to think that when you give a bond or a note you have paid a debt. That was always a very important part of his financial education. He never considered the question of payment in finance—the only question of running in debt—and that is the basis on which he is recommending today that Congress shall manage the finances of this country in the future.

"The farm tenant is the State's agricultural vandal. For years he has been robbing the soil of its fertility. He moves from one farm to another, leaving in his wake impoverished land, abandoned farms, and a train of economic evils that must soon be remedied or grave economic consequences will follow. The effects of tenancy on social conditions are always bad. The tenants in our farm regions have no stake in the land and are tethered to no locality by the ties of ownership. They are forever moving from farm to farm and cannot be identified with any community. Upon an average one-half the farm tenants of North Carolina move every year. This state of affairs makes it impossible to develop an abiding interest in schools and churches and good roads or in local law and order. As a result, wherever we find excessive tenancy we also find undue illiteracy. Tenancy breeds illiteracy and illiteracy breeds tenancy."

Among the specific recommendations to remedy excessive tenancy and to encourage those exceptional farmers who have a desire to own their own homes were (1) a progressive or graduated land tax similar to that of New Zealand, (2) an improved system of rural credits, (3) a written contract between landlord and lessee, (4) long term leases, (5) the adoption of a crop lien reading in terms of food and feed crops as well as money.

## FARM TENANCY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Frequent Moving Impoverishes Land and Causes Illiteracy, Declares College Club Report, Which Proposes Remedies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina

—Recent research studies, carried out by the North Carolina Club of the University of North Carolina, are said to tend to confirm statements by many observers that to the prevalence of farm tenancy can be laid most of the undesirable conditions of North Carolina farm life. W. R. Kirkman of the North Carolina Club, reported his findings as follows:

"In North Carolina 52 per cent of all dwellings are occupied by tenants. Of the 1,180,000 tenants in the State, one-third are white, two-thirds Negro.

"The farm tenant is the State's agricultural vandal. For years he has been robbing the soil of its fertility. He moves from one farm to another, leaving in his wake impoverished land, abandoned farms, and a train of economic evils that must soon be remedied or grave economic consequences will follow. The effects of tenancy on social conditions are always bad. The tenants in our farm regions have no stake in the land and are tethered to no locality by the ties of ownership. They are forever moving from farm to farm and cannot be identified with any community. Upon an average one-half the farm tenants of North Carolina move every year. This state of affairs makes it impossible to develop an abiding interest in schools and churches and good roads or in local law and order. As a result, wherever we find excessive tenancy we also find undue illiteracy. Tenancy breeds illiteracy and illiteracy breeds tenancy."

Among the specific recommendations to remedy excessive tenancy and to encourage those exceptional farmers who have a desire to own their own homes were (1) a progressive or graduated land tax similar to that of New Zealand, (2) an improved system of rural credits, (3) a written contract between landlord and lessee, (4) long term leases, (5) the adoption of a crop lien reading in terms of food and feed crops as well as money.

### MEXICO'S AMBASSADOR DEPARTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Ignacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico, has left for his home to personally conduct his campaign for the presidency. He expects to meet Gen. Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza, and other friends at the border. The Mexican Embassy is now in charge of Counselor Lic. Salvador Diego Fernandez.

## WANAMAKER'S

Heralds of brighter, longer days

### Men's Neckties for the spring

These new-comers make vividly aware how tired we are of the four-in-hands which have been our companions of the winter. We want the winter to go. And we want to pack the old neckties off with it. We wish it more acutely as we look at the new four-in-hands.

hands with small white designs or figures on black grounds. These are \$2.50, tax 5c.

At the same price are moire stripes in various combinations of colors; and fancy designs.

### English four-in-hands

Silk mixtures in a variety of effects, and American silks, with broad diagonal or college stripes—black and blue, black and green, etc.—are \$2.

### Straight cut

Straight-cut poplins in tapestry designs and neat, fancy patterns are \$1. They won't pull away. And they'll outlast their welcome, they'll wear so long.

At \$1, also, are silk taffetas, moire stripes and diagonal stripes, in deep, dark tones.

Burlington Arcade floor, New

## PLAIN SPEAKING BY ITALIAN PREMIER

Francis Nitti Reminds Chamber  
That Under Treaty of London  
It Must Give Fiume to Croatia  
and Also Dismember Albania

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Adriatic question seems to be like the Balkan and the Irish questions. Again and again a solution has seemed to be in sight, but at the last moment some fresh difficulty has arisen, the problem has eluded the grasp of statesmen and, like Proteus in the fable, presented itself in a new form. Thus, Mr. Nitti's compromise was formulated and presented to Belgrade. It constituted Fiume a sovereign state in direct territorial communication with Italy, while the port and railway were to be handed over to the League of Nations. It made Zara an independent State with the right of choosing its own diplomatic representation, and provided for the annexation to Italy of the islands of Lussin, Unie, Lissa, and the Pelagosa group. This compromise was presented at Belgrade with a note from Great Britain and France, offering to the Jugo-Slavs the option of accepting it or of having the Treaty of London enforced. To this note the Jugo-Slavs replied with considerable skill and no little truth, that (1) they had no official cognizance of the authentic text of the Treaty of London, which had been secretly concluded behind their backs, and (2) that, after recent events, they doubted Italy's ability to make Gabriele d'Annunzio and Admiral Millo obey her orders and evacuate Fiume and Zara.

To the former of these objections the Allies counter-replied by an official communication of the original text of the Treaty of London to the government of Belgrade; to the latter Mr. Nitti made an answer in the Italian Chamber by pledging himself to carry out the obligations of the treaty, in the event of its application instead of the compromise. Whether he alone would be able to turn Gabriele d'Annunzio out of Fiume, if the treaty were enforced and Fiume consequently given to the Croats, remains, however, to be seen.

### Fiume Without Discipline

The seizure of two Italian steamers, the Persia and the Taranto, containing money and food, by the Fiuman Government, and the kidnaping of an Italian general, who had dared to speak against Gabriele d'Annunzio, have shown what a complete lack of discipline there is at Fiume. When, in 1914, during the "red week" in the Romagna, the "revolutionary" strikers held up the motor of an Italian general and took him prisoner, every one was horrified; now the "patriotic" Fiuman legionaries calmly cross the frontier and seize in broad daylight the commander of the Italian regiment placed there to watch them. This incident has naturally provoked the severest comment in the responsible Italian press, and the too audacious captors of the general have been mostly taken captives.

The real fact is that neither Italy nor Jugo-Slavia wants the application of the Treaty of London, and each party is well aware that the other does not want it. Consequently, the menace of applying the treaty has lost all force. For, as Mr. Nitti told the Chamber in a speech of characteristic vigor and frankness, there is no question of a partial application of the treaty, no question of giving Italy her "pound of flesh" in Dalmatia while refusing to the Croats their "pound of flesh" at Fiume. The Allies are resolved, it appears, to apply, as they are legally bound to do, the whole treaty, and nothing but the treaty. They do not recognize the theory of Mr. Scialoja, that Fiume, in virtue of "self-determination," is annexing herself to Italy and Italy is not asking for the annexation of Fiume—a theory which recalls the reply of the Oxford undergraduate, when asked who wrote the "Odyssey," that "it was not Homer, but some one else of the same name."

### Points of Agreement

Now, if, as Mr. Nitti pointed out, it came to a choice between Fiume and Dalmatia, there can be little doubt that the bulk of Italians would prefer to have Fiume. Probably the Jugo-Slavs, on their side, if placed in the same dilemma, would prefer Dalmatia to Fiume, so that on that point both parties are agreed. Mr. Nitti had plainly intimated that to have both Fiume and Dalmatia is impossible, and reminded his hearers, as did Mr. Bevin, the well-known publicist, that at the outset of the war no one

in Italy thought of Fiume, but all eyes were concentrated upon Trent and Trieste.

Mr. Bevin added, that, when he for the first time read aloud the Bolshevik translation of the London Treaty to the Chamber in February, 1918, no one made the least observation on the clause which assigned Fiume to Croatia, and that the first person who ever raised the question was Mr. Ossornak, the Fiuman deputy in the Hungarian Parliament, as late as October of that year. Nor is this

the Adriatic, not with those who would, perhaps unconsciously, lead the way by violent measures to another war. Mr. Nitti is a moderate man; his aim, as he told the Chamber, is to promote "neighborly relations with the Jugo-Slavs," and he believes that this "dispute can be settled with mutual satisfaction." Nothing does more harm, as he remarked, than exaggerated rhetoric, such as the yellow press on both sides of the Adriatic has poured over this question.

"The Premier succeeded by his abil-

## OLD KING'S

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One of my first discoveries, when I became old enough to discover anything at all, was King's College. It stood the width of Cricket Field away, moated by College Pond and palisaded by stalwart willows and elms. What with its dimensions, its situation, and its atmosphere of venerability, appreciated, if not under-

standing, the Ionic columns—wooden ones. Underneath this porch were the "Castle Dungeons" and "Aladdin's Cave" and other thrilling localities, where some of our most popular tragedies were enacted by the combined personnel of the professors' offspring. The first flight of steps went to Dick's house, for Dick's father was president, and the last flight to the dining room and Commons Hall and lecture room, depending on the time of day. Underneath was Mr. Killcup's kitchen, where Mrs. Killcup and Tilly, and the cats lived.

the biggest and juiciest dandelion greens grew in the spring, and flanking it a squat little chapel with a glorious picture-book window, and bretesses making deep hide-and-seek nooks for that king of sports. Sometimes, on great occasions, we all marched up from Collegiate School, below the hill, dressed in mortar-board hats with dark and light-blue tassels, and so into the chapel, where we sat through a long sermon by the Bishop of Nova Scotia or Fredericton, and watched the blue, and crimson, and purple window patches on the floor. But I fear that exterior memories have left deeper impressions than interior ones.

And just as fine a place for tag and hide-and-seek was Convocation Hall, half way down the hill from the college to the gate. It was made of yellow sandstone and just bristled with buttresses. Inside were wonderful museum treasures, and heaps and heaps of books, even more than in one's own study at home. I didn't know that the library was "an exceedingly interesting and valuable one, its nucleus a gift of £50 by Mr. Lambert of Boston in 1790," nor that it contained "no less than 13 volumes from the celebrated Aldine Press"; but I was keenly aware of the fact that the Encyclopaedia was held here annually and that it provided unlimited cake and ice cream for those too small to dance. The world seemed made up of ice cream and buttercups, and snow-drifts, and crows and such vital objects in those toddling days, and time and tide, ancient history, and future careers were undiscovered continents.

### Fancy-Free

Dear I loved to lie face down in the tall tangle of timothy and clover of College Hill and watch the bronze-backed beetles and fraying ants burrow the trackless forest, or, turning on my back, watch the clouds boats cross the robin's-egg seas toward the magic castle beyond the tree-green hills. Little I knew or cared that before me lay King's Meadow and flat, dyke-fenced fields cleared a hundred years before by French settlers and thrifty New England farmers driven from comfortable homes in a place called Massachusetts to found more comfortable homes in the country of Evangeline. I heard the yellow warblers and orioles singing in Professor Butler's unkempt lilac hedge, and I smelt the breath of strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mr. Nitti was called into power only when the case was already desperate, and had to make the best that he could of a bad business. He has done so by adopting a different method from that of his predecessors, thus gaining sympathy with himself in America and France and Great Britain, where the general desire is to have the Adriatic question settled as speedily as possible, so that the peoples on either side of that "turbulent" sea, as Horace prophetically called it, may settle down to the ordinary business of their lives, and live, if possible, in amicable relations with each other. To attain that end is, as Mr. Nitti intimated, worth more to both sides than the possession of an extra rocky island or two. For the greatness of nations does not depend upon their area.

### IMPRISONMENT AS PENALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—State Senator John J. Boylan of New York would abolish capital punishment. The provisions of a bill he has just presented would make imprisonment for life the extreme penalty for crime, and only for first degree murder and treason would he have that sentence imposed.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mr. Nitti was called into power only when the case was already desperate, and had to make the best that he could of a bad business. He has done so by adopting a different method from that of his predecessors, thus gaining sympathy with himself in America and France and Great Britain, where the general desire is to have the Adriatic question settled as speedily as possible, so that the peoples on either side of that "turbulent" sea, as Horace prophetically called it, may settle down to the ordinary business of their lives, and live, if possible, in amicable relations with each other. To attain that end is, as Mr. Nitti intimated, worth more to both sides than the possession of an extra rocky island or two. For the greatness of nations does not depend upon their area.

### IMPRISONMENT AS PENALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—State Senator John J. Boylan of New York would abolish capital punishment. The provisions of a bill he has just presented would make imprisonment for life the extreme penalty for crime, and only for first degree murder and treason would he have that sentence imposed.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

### IMPRISONMENT AS PENALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—State Senator John J. Boylan of New York would abolish capital punishment. The provisions of a bill he has just presented would make imprisonment for life the extreme penalty for crime, and only for first degree murder and treason would he have that sentence imposed.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbich, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mysteries of Old King's stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these we became very intimate with, shouting them by name and even following them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis rackets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bearded professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sailed down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining

## MINERS FEDERATION IN A CLASS APART

British Organization Said to Be  
on Threshold of Developments  
Made Possible by Combining  
All Unions in the Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It would need an elaborate exposition of the loose and uncoordinated development of trade unions in Great Britain to explain the various types of federations of unions which have grown up to meet the special needs of various industries. The Miners Federation stands almost in a class apart. On the one hand it is an association of a number of independent, autonomous unions. On the other, it has something of the functions of an all-powerful single industrial union. These outstanding points will become clear from a brief examination of the growth, functions, and achievements of the federation.

The formation of the unions in the various coal fields extends over a wide range of years. For instance, the Yorkshire Association was founded in 1858. In the Midlands, unions were not registered until 1880 and 1887, and in Scotland and Wales progress was still slower. In course of time the need for united action gathered some of the neighboring local unions into informal alliance, and from this movement sprang finally federations for England and Wales and Scotland. It was then but a step to a complete federation for Great Britain, but this close unity and concentration of strength has only been achieved within the past 10 years. Consequently, when one eliminates the war period, it will be readily understood that the federation is but on the threshold of developments which only became possible by a combination of all the unions in the industry.

### A Simple Constitution

The constitution of both the unions and the federation is simple. There are 18 unions (usually known as associations), or local federations embraced in the national federation, with a total membership of 800,000. Each union has its own executive and officials, and holds its annual and special delegate conferences. It preserves complete control over its benefit and fighting funds. It can decide upon a strike, and finance the struggle without reference to the federation, but the whole tendency of development is now against action of this kind.

The unit of government is the lodge, as the organization of the men employed at each mine is called. The lodges are sometimes linked up in districts, and the policy of the unions is therefore influenced, if not actually dictated, by the general body of miners, assembling in the first place at the pithead lodge meeting, to instruct their delegates to the district committee or the association conference, as the case may be. The district has its separate officials, known as miners' agents. These men settle minor disputes, negotiate with local mine owners or managers, bring together in the conference meetings their accumulated experience, and form a pool of ability and expert knowledge from which officials for the more responsible posts and candidates for Parliament are drawn.

The federation is governed by an executive elected on a fixed basis by the affiliated unions, and by a delegate conference representing the whole of the coal fields. This conference must meet annually, but in practice it is called (together by the executive whenever any important question of policy has to be settled. It assembled five or six times during the crisis in the spring of last year, and this frequent reference of questions from the executive to the whole membership gives an authority to the final actions of the executive which few other trade union bodies possess.

### National for Local Action

For several years the federation was handicapped by the fact that it possessed no central offices, had no proper staff, and lacked strong financial resources, the only income being a small affiliation fee to cover the actual administrative expenses of the federation. Although it had the power to call a national strike there was no central fighting fund, and each union had to be left to meet its own calls for strike pay. Thus the federation's capacity to carry on a struggle was limited to the financial strength of the weakest union.

With the growing tendency to substitute national for local action a change became inevitable. The first step was the appointment in 1918 of full-time president and secretary, and the removal of the headquarters to a London office last year. The necessity of fixing war wages nationally set a precedent, which the federation is determined to follow. Through the local negotiations with the various unions there grew up wages scales which differed from district to district, and one object of the federation is to stabilize future wages on a basis which will remove inequalities.

### A Single Industrial Union

How far this centralizing process will go it is impossible to say. The purpose of some of the leaders is undoubtedly to build up a great single industrial union, but this stage will probably be reached by a series of evolutionary measures by which the affiliated unions would from time to time surrender their most important functions to the larger federation. Already this stage has been virtually reached in regard to wages and hours, and the next immediate step is to be a large increase in the contributions to the federation in order to accumulate a strong fighting fund.

It may not be so easy to absorb the various unions and federations of

craft workers who are employed in or about the mines—winding and other engine men, deputies or overlookers, under-managers, carpenters and joiners, engineers, electricians, and so on, but already several of these bodies have entered into working arrangements with the Miners Federation, and closer unity may be secured in the future.

### Substantial Achievements

The achievements of the federation during the past few years are very substantial. Hours of labor underground have been reduced successively to eight and seven. Wages have been more than doubled; by constant effort great improvements in working conditions and consequent increased safety have been obtained, and the system of inspection has been transformed. In no other industry have the organized workers and their leaders shown quite such a lively interest in the technical and scientific problems connected with their working conditions. In organization the federation has made the miners' unions "blackleg proof" by a long-sustained and successful campaign against non-unionists, arguing that men who derive economic benefits from combined action must help to maintain the organization which wins the benefits. In the political field, the miners were pioneers in securing parliamentary representation, Mr. Thomas Burt being elected for Morpeth, Northumberland, as far back as 1874.

Now, despite its advocacy of "direct action," the federation is preparing to finance candidates to the number probably of 30 or 40. It has removed the question of nationalization from the academic stage to the sphere of practical politics, and it has led the revolt against the old Socialist conception of the control of industry by bureaucratic state departments. In essentials its nationalization scheme is similar to the Plumbe Plan which has been published in America.

### STUDENT LIFE IN BERLIN OF TODAY

Economic Conditions Among the  
Students Are Bad, Due to  
Drastic Changes of the War

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The Society of Demobilized Students of the University of Berlin has just made inquiries into the economic conditions prevailing among its members. The result, to outward appearances a negative one, as both the ministries of Labor and of Education, to whom the document was submitted, have expressed their regret at being unable to deal with it, throws, perhaps, a more illuminating light than anything else yet published upon the drastic changes caused in Germany by the great war.

The student has been from time immemorial as integral a part of German life as the soldier. The subject of countless jokes—what would the comic newspapers have done without him? Inquiries were seldom made into the quiet hours of his life, passed between lectures at the university and the four walls of his "Bude" or "den." It is a matter of vital interest now that the said den could be rented at something between 20 to 30 marks a month, morning meal included, that an excellent midday dinner could be purchased from 60 pfennigs to a mark, and so on.

At the present moment a room, smaller and darker than any self-respecting den of former days, costs from 60 to 100 marks a month, with no breakfast included. As a matter of fact this is a meal best dispensed with. It cuts into the bread ration too severely. For bread is eaten at the midday apology for dinner as often as not. No meal can be obtained at

the most modest eating-house under 2 marks 50 pfennigs and anything really palatable costs at least 3 marks 50.

### Free Courses at University

There are of course happy exceptions to the general rule, but it must be remembered that the "poor student" existed before the war upon an allowance of 100 to 150 marks a month, carefully saved for since his childhood by ambitious parents. The university was an alma mater indeed, and if he were able to produce necessary certificate from his native town, granted him the entire course of lectures free. It is interesting to note that there were more recipients of this testimonial pauperatis among the theological and classical students than in the other faculties. A son in the church has been from time immemorial the ambition of illiterate parents, and the Latin and Greek texts as expounded by the schoolmaster is viewed by the world's wisdom as viewed by an eager boy thirsting for knowledge.

The university still grants free courses, has still kept the fees down to a ridiculously low level, only raising them just lately with apologies 50 to 70 marks per half-yearly course before the war, technical universities with the use of some of the finest laboratories in the world, 150-200 marks. Generously equipped libraries rendered the purchase of books almost superfluous.

### Efforts to Help Him

But the needy student can no longer provide for the material things of this life by giving badly paid lessons. The various societies for the aid of "out-of-works" have tried to help him; but the duty of reporting daily as a means of control interferes with all serious mental work. Dr. J. Jastrow of the Berlin University suggests as a remedy a new law making it possible to touch the capital of the various bequests made to aid struggling students in happier days.

The German student, though recruited from all classes, has little in common with the wild young Russian of the same circumstances. He has taken till now little interest in politics; the pecuniary results of the revolution have caused a reaction toward the other side that would otherwise appear remarkable. On the other hand the streams of young Jews constantly swelling the ranks from the new Polish provinces form a menace of no little importance.

### EMBLEM PROPOSED FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPETOWN, South Africa—The question of the selection of a flower as a national emblem which shall be typical of South Africa is at present causing much controversy. Among others Dr. Frederick Ensor urged the claims of the aloa as a suitable emblem flower for the country.

Dr. Ensor relates how when crossing the veldt once he saw some strange looking creatures standing in a group on the top of a hill. "Surely they are kaffirs in their red blankets," he thought. "But our eyesight had deceived us, as well it might. The South African aloa in full blossom had suggested to our fancy the presence of the lurking native. There they stood glowing in the hot sun; tall, motionless, defiant, fit emblems of the native of the soil."

The flower symbols of European countries are: Greece, the violet; England, the rose; France, the fleur-de-lis; Germany, the cornflower; Ireland, the shamrock; Italy, the lily; Prussia, the linden; Saxony, the mignonette; Scotland, the thistle; Spain, the pomegranate; Wales, the leek. The maple leaf is identified with Canada, why should not the aloa be recognized as the emblem flower of South Africa?

## Announcing Lower Prices



124 Tremont Street

BOSTON

Boston's Flowerphone, Beach 6900

## J. H. THOMAS ON THE MONEY CRISIS

### Labor Leader Says to Equalize the Balance of Exchange British Must Work Harder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Speaking at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the West Leyton Labor Party, in the Leyton Town Hall, J. H. Thomas, M. P., congratulated Leyton on the progress they had made industrially and politically. He deprecated the tendency inside the Labor movement to condemn the people for their own sins. Parliament today, he said, was a reflex of their own intelligence. Less than 15 months ago the Labor Party had warned the country what to expect from a coalition, but the electors did not believe them, and said that they (the Labor Party) perverted the facts.

Labor's difficulty was not in the strength of the other side, or that their opponents were more clever than they, but in the jealousy that existed within the movement. Referring to the congestion and pilfering on the railways, Mr. Thomas said that the idea that the delay in transport was due to the increase in wages conceded to the railwaymen was not only untrue, but monstrously unfair. The railwaymen were today working long and excessive hours which, he thought, could be reduced. It was true that pilfering was rampant, and that £1,000,000 worth of stuff had been stolen last year. But he repudiated the statement that railwaymen were wholly or partly responsible. The transport of the country, he added, should be nationalized in the interests of the community. Labor's Fitness to Govern

Mr. Thomas said that the idea that the delay in transport was due to the increase in wages conceded to the railwaymen was not only untrue, but monstrously unfair. The railwaymen were today working long and excessive hours which, he thought, could be reduced. It was true that pilfering was rampant, and that £1,000,000 worth of stuff had been stolen last year. But he repudiated the statement that railwaymen were wholly or partly responsible. The transport of the country, he added, should be nationalized in the interests of the community. Labor's Fitness to Govern

and the German workman would have to work 18 times as hard as he had done in pre-war days. It was not for Winston Churchill or anyone else to say that Labor was unfit to govern.

His (Mr. Thomas') answer to that was that the present state of the world was the greatest reflection on the other political parties, and the Labor Party, could never bring things to a worse position than they were in at the present time.

### Coal and Bread Control Sought

Referring to the combines, he said they were asking for milk, coal, and bread to be controlled, because the economic system today enabled small groups of men to take advantage of the world's position and profit at the people's expense.

The economic position of the world was bad, but bad as it was, let them not let it be exploited

by a handful of people, but let the burden be shared by the community. It was the responsibility of every one to

save the world from the present turmoil, in order to bring comfort and hope to men and women who were desolate and dejected, and to give every child, every laborer's and navy's son, the same chance to rise, to

enable him to give his best in the service of his country.

## STATE GETS INCOME FROM BLUE SKY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Michigan's Blue Sky Law is bringing the State

generous profits beside paying its own freight.

The 1919 Legislature appropriated \$45,000 for administering the act this year. Fees amounting to \$46,000 have been collected under the act

during the first eight months of the fiscal year, and all collected from now

until July will be profit to the State.

The \$46,000 does not include money

received under the Real Estate License

Act, also administered by the commission.

This act has brought into the state treasury \$48,000. The commission has issued licenses to 3796 real estate brokers, 44 business chance brokers, and 4836 real estate salesmen.

### CUNARD LINER SAILS

NEW YORK, New York—The Cunard Line dispatched the Royal Mail Steamer Imperator from New York to Cherbourg and Southampton on Monday with 580 saloon, 420 cabin, and 1200 third-class passengers.

## McCREERY'S ANNUAL SPRING SALES

### Embracing Every Department

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

### Beautiful New Spring Furs At Attractive Prices

Furs will be more in vogue this Spring than ever before. Fashion augurs that the Spring costume, whether it be a Gown or a Suit, must include a smart necklace of Fur.

As a contribution to the Annual Spring Sales we have marked very special prices on Neckpieces of Natural Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Fisher, Sable, Baum Marten, Pointed Fox and desirable shades of Taupe and Brown Fox.

### Extra Special

Stone Marten scarfs of finest quality and coloring. regularly 65.00 **55.00**

### A Splendid Opportunity for Saving Spring Models of High-Grade Corsets

"McCreery Special" and Madame Lyra

New, Spring Corsets that conform with the correct, fashionable silhouette, fashioned of the best materials obtainable.

"McCreery Special" Corsets of handsome Flesh Broche for the medium or full figure. Low bust, long straight hip-line and back. regularly 6.50 **3.95**

"Madame Lyra" Corsets of excellent quality Brocade. Low top, long hip line and back. Daintily lace trimmed. regularly 6.00 **3.65**

"McCreery Special" Corsets of beautiful Pink Broche with elastic top. Long hip line and back. For slender figures. regularly 6.50, **3.95**

"Madame Lyra" Corsets—two models, one for medium figure and one with lower bust for average or slender figures. Fashioned of Pink Coutil regularly 4.00 **2.45**

Lace is a Dominant Style Feature This Spring, Especially.

### Hand-Made Filet & Irish Crochet

The really smart Gown will have a touch of Lace this Spring. Fashion has tired of the collarless Gown and sanctions touches of lace at the neck, in vestes and cuffs.

Real Hand-made Filet Picot.....yard, **38c**  
regularly 45c

Real Hand-made Irish Picot Lace.....yard, **24c**  
regularly 30c

### New Inlaid Linoleum

1.75 square yard

regularly 2.25

Five thousand square yards have just been received from three of the foremost manufacturers in the country. A large variety of handsome patterns in tile and hardwood effects, the colors of which go clear through to the back.

This Store Closes at 5 P. M.

**James McCreery & Co.**

5th Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

34th Street

## PORTUGAL'S SEARCH FOR NEW PREMIER

President Calls Upon José de Barros Queiroz, General Barreto and Leite Pereira in Turn to Form a Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—President Almeida, with an admirable patience and diligence, set himself to begin over again the attempt to discover some one who could form a government of any sort that might endure for a reasonable time, after the Fernandes Costa Ministry had lasted but a day and had collapsed under the threats of the mob that invaded the ministerial sanctum and insisted on immediate surrender. It seemed to some that during this period, the crisis having now lasted a fortnight and having become daily more acute, José de Barros Queiroz was lying low, having refused his collaboration to one or two cabinet makers and having little to say in public way.

### "A Seller of Umbrellas"

He is a man of much influence in the Liberal Party, but some speak little disdainfully of him as a seller of umbrellas, which is not quite correct, for he is a manufacturer in a large way, and his friends retort that in a democratic republic this is nothing against a man. He is a man of some culture, an old Republican, and has great financial prestige. He is also a person of strict integrity and of an equable patient temperament—an absolute essential in these times. Yet, notwithstanding his influence in his party, there were doubts as to whether it was anything like strong enough in the country generally to enable him to form a successful Cabinet, and the extremists were hard against him.

Of course, it was a national ministry that had to be formed, and not a party affair; that much was now certain. Barros Queiroz promised the President that he would make the attempt if his party agreed. The President called the leaders of all parties to consult with him once again at the Palace of Belém, and meanwhile the Liberals and other sections had conferences of their own. The upshot was that when the Belém discussions were over and the Liberal leaders returned to their headquarters, it was agreed that Barros Queiroz might go forward on the great and hazardous enterprise, which he did accordingly. The party gave him full liberty to make any sort of Cabinet he liked, and to choose whoever he could find for ministers, and the President of the republic did the same.

### Desperate Situation

The situation had become desperate and the general sentiment was that any sort of a government might be formed, but one of some kind must be produced forthwith or chaos must follow. The new candidate for premiership met with all the expected difficulties in his endeavor, and he was slow in returning to the palace to communicate results. His scheme was to take over the finance ministry himself as well as the premiership, to acquire Inocencio Camacho for the Interior, Gen. Abel Hipólito for War, Vasco da Vasconcelos for Labor, Alvaro de Castro for the Colonies, Izquierdo de Campos for Education, Matos Cid for Justice, and José Barbosa for Commerce. But it soon became known that certain of these politicians were by no means enthusiastic, and Alvaro de Castro, for one, made it clear that he would have nothing to do with this new national ministry.

Meantime there were reports from Porto of an excited state of political feeling up there, and of considerable demonstrations of solidarity with the people of Lisbon. A big crowd had gathered and marched in procession through the town, afterward proceeding to the headquarters of the Civil Governor. The latter received a representative of the demonstrators, who explained to him that they wished to second the movement of the people of Lisbon. The Civil Governor promised to telegraph their views to the President of the republic without delay. There were also demonstrations of a mild character at the university town of Coimbra.

### Quest Becomes Hopeless

On the day after he had embarked upon his endeavor, Barros Queiroz began to find himself in difficulties, and excitement among the political sections increased. Each one of them held meetings almost continuously; there was a constant procession to Belém to consult with the President of the republic, and it was noticeable that politicians of various complexions were running in and out of the rooms in which Mr. Sa Cardoso was busy. At last, when it had once seemed that Barros Queiroz might succeed, even if only temporarily, and after the first list of prospective ministers had been considerably modified, he abandoned the quest as hopeless, and an official note was issued stating that he had not succeeded in reuniting the elements that were considered indispensable for a solution of the various political problems and therefore had declined the invitation extended to him by the President of the republic to form a ministry. The note added that the President of the republic now invited General Correia Barreto, former president of the Senate, to form a ministry with full liberty of action and selection in the formation.

General Barreto has cut no great figure in statesmanship; he has made no formidable pretensions in that direction, and it has been said that his chief desire has always been to please his leader and his friends. However, all his life he has been a good Republican, and though at times sinister

things have been said about him, they have proved to be unfounded.

His political and personal integrity are above suspicion. He was a member of the 1910 government. But with all his qualities, such as they are, it was difficult to see where this general was going to succeed when other and obviously stronger men in politics, possessing large followings, had failed. Distracted politicians, looking retrospectively on the dismal occurrences of many days past, and the pitiable figure Portugal was cutting in the circumstances, were disposed to blame Fernandes Costa severely for having given in just because he was threatened by the mob. He replied in a long letter to the newspapers, saying some of his friends were failing him and urging the significance of the popular demonstration.

General Barreto determined to strike out in a new line, and to make an appeal to the Socialists to give up their resolution not to participate in a national government and assist him. Thus he repaid to the house of Ramada Curto, the Socialist leader, and spent some time in trying to convince that gentleman of the expediency of coming along with him. But he failed; Curto said the Socialists would have nothing to do with any such government, whether it was led by a general or anyone else. They were determined to be independent. The Liberals, the Republicans, and all the other sections held all their meetings over again, and Antonio Granjo and Augusto de Vasconcelos, those indefatigable party men, continued their work with unflagging energy and enthusiasm. Never were politics wilder and more involved—cabine-making all day—and every day! The parties communicated their decisions to General Barreto, and he began to see that it was unlikely he would become Premier. And soon afterward he joined himself to the now considerable company of men who had tried and failed.

### One Chance Left

There seemed but one chance left; it was not a bad one, either. The perhaps final resort was Domingos Leite Pereira, president of the Chamber, and a former Premier of a Republican Concentration Cabinet that succeeded the Relvas Ministry. A keen man—more French in appearance than Portuguese, he has considerable influence with most sections. He was invited to make the great attempt and accepted the invitation. Like his predecessor in the task, he realized that one of the chief difficulties was the Socialists, and that if he could only overcome this difficulty the rest might be comparatively easy. So he made tracks for Ramada Curto and Costa Junior, the Socialist leaders, and argued with them intensely. What is more, he seemed to be winning them over, and the situation looked better. The Republican Liberal Party thought fit to issue a manifesto affirming its unfailing respect for the Constitution and the necessity of its being respected by all parties, assuring the President of the republic of its entire confidence and of its firm, loyal, and unconditional cooperation. In harmony with this resolution, said the Republican Liberals, they would assist any individual in the constitution of a government.

But much more important was another manifesto issued by the Socialists in which they at last gave way. It was officially stated that the central council of the party had passed a resolution that, considering that this most protracted crisis was highly prejudicial to the best interests of the nation, and that if this situation was maintained, such an upheaval might occur in Portuguese society as would threaten the interests of democracy to perish; and, considering also that it had been solicited to participate in the government and that the crisis could not be solved unless it did, the Socialist Party agreed to collaborate in the formation of a ministry in which they might endeavor to further their ideals. They reserved the right to withdraw their colleagues from such ministry if circumstances in the future seemed to make such a course desirable.

### Manifesto of Disapproval

Soon after this decision was made known, meetings of Socialist sections in Lisbon and elsewhere were held, and resolutions of protest against the party decision were passed, declarations being made that the course being taken was against the ideals and best interests of the party as expressed at the congress and elsewhere. At the same time the National Republican Federation, having heard of the lines on which Domingos Pereira was constructing his Cabinet, and whom he had invited to join it, issued a manifesto of disapproval, saying that the prospective Premier was not obeying the imperative indications of public opinion which desired to see all the Republican sections represented in the new ministry, including the Roman Catholics, without which "order and the national credit could not be re-established, and therefore they would not form part of the new government. Nevertheless, at this stage it was clear that Domingos Pereira would succeed in forming a Cabinet, and that it would be a tolerably good one, even though it did not embrace representatives of all the political sections.

### NEW DUTCH LEGATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—When the Netherlands Overseas Trust was about to be liquidated, the executive decided to keep its memory alive by some institution which would increase Holland's prestige abroad. In view of this decision, they placed at the disposal of the government 2,500,000 florins for the purpose of buying fitting residences for the Dutch legations in the principal foreign countries. According to a report from the Brussels correspondent of the "Maasbode," the Netherlands Legation there is to be transferred to a large building on the Boulevard du Régent.

## VIENNA A CITY OF STRIKING CHANGE

### AUSTRIAN CAPITAL'S PRESENT DEPLORABLE STATE DUE TO A WEAK AND FOOLISH AUTOCRACY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Vienna's streets are full of men and women who once formed the prosperous middle class but now look like paupers. In their ranks may be seen high officials and university professors. Meat, fats, flour, and bread have all become dearer. The street-car fares have been doubled—the universal fare now being two crowns, which in peace times were equal to 40 cents. The price of gas and electric light has also been raised from 60 to 80 per cent; rents and taxes have gone up; and tailors and shoemakers outbid one another in putting up their prices. All these expenses mount up to figures far exceeding the means of the highest qualified desk workers. Hence the threadbare appearance of what were once well-to-do citizens. When working tailors and shoemakers receive wages which are the envy of high state officials, professors, lawyers, and engineers, these bourgeoisie classes have no chance of procuring decent shoes or a passably good suit of clothes.

### PEDESTRIAN CROWDS

As for meat, that has long disappeared from the middle-class tables. The few who were able to get the miserably small weekly ration of meat, must now forgo this in view of the increase in price. Although the markets are empty of nearly everything, there is usually a superfluity of meat because there are no longer buyers. The crowds of middle-class pedestrians that one sees in the streets of Vienna are probably larger than anywhere in the world, as street-car rides have become a luxury.

The whole cost of living is bound to rise to still more exorbitant figures during March, and there is no end in sight. Meanwhile profiteers are making fabulous fortunes. Vast sums are made on the stock exchange. But honest industry makes no such gains. The productive economic life is feeble. Many branches of trade are idle. The iron industry is at a standstill. All the fine skilled handicraft for which Vienna was famous is waiting for the necessary raw material.

But the banknote presses are working night and day. The devaluation of the currency continues without a stop and values of materials still on hand have mounted higher and higher. This abundance of delusive, unreal figures is the source from which the aerial opulence in paper money is created. What results is extravagance in living and the buying of the most costly articles of luxury. Objects of art, furniture, carpets, china, and glass, jewels and gold and silver ornaments, which have been treasured up for years, now come on the market. The middle classes are parting with their household belongings piece by piece, in order to maintain a bare existence.

### FADE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES

One wonders how long it will be before the impoverished middle classes will have nothing more to sell, until everything that an old culture has brought together has been distributed abroad or transferred to the apartments of the new rich. When that time comes this section of the population which contributed most to the economic force of the State, will have perished.

The state officials received an increase in their salaries last December. The consequence was a tax which imposed an additional burden on the State of 1,500,000,000 crowns. Today they declare that this increase has now been more than counterbalanced by the rise in the cost of living.

This game will be repeated by all classes of employees. The devaluation of the money cannot be made good by any increase in wages. There seems to be no escape from this vicious

circle. Only on the day when the depreciation of the crown comes to an end can any improvement be hoped for. Naturally the nation must show when that time comes its readiness to work.

Returning to Vienna after an absence of a few years, one is surprised at the changed appearance of the once gay and charming Austrian capital. The easy-going habits of the people, their seeming indifference in all matters of grave business, their habitual postponement of everything which could possibly be put off until the next day—formerly tended to make one at times impatient and even intolerant. But now, in the face of the calamities which have overtaken them and their beautiful city, those feelings all vanish and there only remains an ungrudging admiration and deep pity for the way in which the Viennese are meeting the miseries and privations brought upon them by an inconceivably weak and foolish autocratic government.

### MAHSUDS PERSIST IN GUERRILLA WARFARE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The Mahsuds continue to raid and snipe on the frontier. It has transpired that the fighting recently was not premeditated by the Mahsuds. The Garhwali surprised an assembly of over 400 Mahsuds, under Musa Khan and Mulla Fazaldin, who were engaged in a discussion of their desperate position.

Musa Khan is said to have lost even more heavily than was at first estimated, and he is reported to be seriously considering the advisability of surrendering. Mulla Fazaldin is said to have found an ally in Arup, a Shabi Khel contractor. This individual is said to be so rich that he could, without inconvenience, pay the whole fine himself. The British troops have met with no serious opposition since this fighting, though the enemy has destroyed a picket post, on the right bank of the Tank of Zam.

It was reported that the main sections of the Mahsuds were about to

hold a Jirga at Kaniguram, with the object of allowing the maliks who had attended the Jirga at Jandola to expound the peace terms. Meanwhile, the fine of rifles has been increased from 200 to 300 and the tribesmen must, in addition, hand over all the guns captured in the recent fighting.

The picket destroyed at Tank Zam was reconstructed in preparation for an advance up the Tank Zam. Musa Khan continued his harassing tactics and Mulla Fazaldin was said to be bringing reinforcements to his assistance.

The annual training, the drills, and the musketry will be the same as before the war, but there will be additional facilities for attending courses of instruction. The pay and allowances, including any separation allowance paid to the regulars for annual training and courses of instruction, will be full current regular army rates, which I remind you are, today, nearly treble the pre-war rates. . . . We should not," he declared, "be justified in expending a very large portion of our limited financial resources upon the territorial army unless that body could be made to play a real and vital part in our imperial organization for defense. . . .

The result of the great war, he con-

cluded, is that the maliks acted in good faith when they signed the peace treaty at Jandola, but their influence was less than was anticipated and Musa Khan and Mulla Fazaldin continued obdurate.

The British ask nothing better than for an opportunity for a pitched battle in their present position. So far, the guerrilla tactics of the enemy have avoided a decisive defeat. If Musa Khan and Mulla Fazaldin could be broken, the last obstacle in the way of a satisfactory settlement would be removed.

A sepoys who was captured by the Mahsuds has returned to the British lines with a remarkable story. It seems he had fallen down a khud (hillside) and when dazed by his fall had been carried off by the tribesmen to their troglodyte stronghold. They gave him a seat by a good fire and spent the night in telling him tales of their immense numerical strength, and determination to keep up their resistance. Apparently, this sepoys owes his escape to the fact of his being a Muhammadan. Others who have fallen into Mahsud hands have been less fortunate.

From the latest reports it appears that although the anti-peasants are still active, the Mahsuds as a whole are endeavoring to comply with the terms and are bringing pressure to bear on the recalcitrant sections.

A sepoys who was captured by the

## REFORMING BRITISH TERRITORIAL FORCE

Winston Churchill Says New "Territorial Army" Will Be Sole Means of Expansion for British Army in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Winston Churchill outlined the proposals for the reorganization of the territorial force to representatives of the county associations at Spring Gardens recently, and a brief summary of these proposals was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor at the time.

Mr. Churchill, who explained that the territorial force would be complete and self-contained like the regular army, said:

"The territorial force will, in future, be called the territorial army. It will be free altogether from responsibility for producing drafts for the regular army. It will be the sole means of expansion for the British Army in time of war.

### OVERSEAS SERVICE

Though it had been proposed that they should demand from every recruit service overseas in a great emergency, he did not agree with this.

He considered that before the territorial army could be sent beyond the seas there must be a new act of Parliament, especially passed in regard to the emergency which had arisen, so

that no man in the territorial army would be liable to be sent out of the country until that had been done.

"The territorial army will not be used to find drafts for the regular army and its reserves," Mr. Churchill said. "Organization will remain fixed on its original basis of 14 divisions. We propose that each of these territorial divisions shall be an exact reproduction, unit for unit, of the regular divisions of the army. . . . The total war establishment will be approximately 345,000."

"This," said Mr. Churchill in conclusion, "summarizes the main proposals affecting your branch of His Majesty's forces which the government and the War Office have to make at the present time."

### WOMAN CONVENTION DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The first Missouri woman to be named delegate to a national political convention is Mrs. Edward E. Butler, who has been chosen by the eleventh congressional Republican district convention. Two women have been named as alternates to the Republican convention from the ninth congressional district.



Announcing  
an Exposition and Sale of  
Imported and Exclusive American Models  
of Coats, Dresses, Suits and Wraps

We have assembled representations of the greatest style creators of both France and America, with a resultant grandeur of display such as is rarely equalled outside of New York and Paris.

With the attractions these garments present thru design and fabric, there is an additional one of attractive values. The event is, in truth, a sale as well as an exposition.

Apparel section, third floor

STIX, BAER & FULLER  
ST. LOUIS

## Furniture

Beautiful suites, in all modern and period styles, for

### Living Rooms

### Dining Rooms

### Sun Parlors

### Bedrooms

Numerous occasional pieces for completing any scheme of furnishing or decoration.

### Moderate Prices

**Kennard's**  
4TH & WASHINGTON

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



Phyllis May Frock

for Spring Wear

This clever little creation is neither a frock nor a blomer, but a cunning combination of both. The hem is run with wide elastic, which is pushed high above the dimpled knees, giving a delightful bouffant effect, most becoming.

Materials employed are ginghams and chintzes in delightful checks, pla



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRACK ATHLETICS  
MORE POPULAR

Yale Looks to Its Middle-Distance Runners for the Greatest Strength in This Sport This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—There has been a great increase of interest shown in track and field sports at Yale University within the last year. In fact, at the present time, there are more men in this branch of athletics than in any other. The annual indoor meet will be held on March 13, and the spring meet of April 24 will be the first outdoor contest. All men in the university are eligible to compete in these meets. Dual meets with Harvard and Princeton, the relay carnival at the University of Pennsylvania, and the regular intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet, will comprise the schedule for the Elks. The freshman team will have contests with the Princeton and Harvard freshmen.

Indications are that Yale's chief strength will be in the middle-distance events, and in the relay. All points won this year at indoor meets have been in this work. The varsity relay team has twice defeated Harvard this year, at the Boston Athletic Association meet on February 7, and at the New York Athletic Club meet on February 21. Capt. F. B. Heffelfinger '20, E. G. Driscoll '20, and H. S. Reed '20 did exceptional work in both of these contests, and at the New York meet T. J. O'Brien '21 did his half in the remarkable time of 1m. 59s., the time for the whole distance being 3m. 14.4-5s. W. D. Prizer '20 and F. W. Hilles '22 are also good men in the middle distances. The brunt of winning the intercollegiates and the dual meets will fall upon these contestants.

There has been a marked weakness in the field events, and Coach J. C. Mack has emphasized the need of more material. R. W. Landon '21, intercollegiate champion in the high jump, should be a sure point winner. The most promising pole vaulters are T. P. Gardner '22, W. W. Weber '20S, and H. F. Rogers '21, while R. E. Shedd '21, F. M. Smith '22, and E. F. O'Brien '21 seem to lead the competition in the hurdles. C. R. W. Smith '18S, the veteran sprinter, and H. A. Jones '20 are the best men in the short runs. Captain Heffelfinger will prove to be a worthy opponent to any man in the quarter-mile, and the recent running of H. S. Reed has marked him as one of the best milers in the country. Others who will compete in the longer distances are H. L. Dudley Jr. '20, E. W. Wilcox '21, E. W. Simms '21, and J. F. Lynch '21. MacDowell Hosley '20S, T. C. Cox Jr. '21, and J. F. Cooper '21 are doing well in the 880-yard run, and the shotput is being taken care of by C. H. Storrs '22, E. D. K. Hamill '20, and R. P. Hudson '21S.

On the freshman team E. A. Jones '23 has shown to advantage in the sprints, while R. E. Jordan '23 and P. H. Cruikshank '23 are the most promising weight men. Capt. Thomas Campbell '23, the middle-distance champion, will soon be in condition and is expected to be a strong asset. The complete schedule follows:

April 20-May 1—University of Pennsylvania relay carnival.  
May 8—Princeton University at New Haven; 15—Harvard University at Boston; 22—Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet.

F. S. APPLEBY WINS  
THE OPENING GAMEPOGGENBURG BILLIARD CUP  
WINNERS

NEW YORK. New York—F. S. Appleby won the first game of the Poggenburg amateur billiard championship tournament at Brooklyn, Monday night, when he defeated C. R. Lewis, 250 to 101. This is a handicap tournament with Class A players having to make 250 points, Class B players 175, and Class C players 115. Appleby is a Class A player, while Lewis is playing in Class C.

Appleby did not show up in his best form, requiring 34 innings to make his total, an average of 7.12-34. He had a high run of 46. Lewis averaged only 3.2-33, and his highest run was one of 17. The match by innings follows:

F. S. Appleby—1 0 3 0 0 0 7 2 14 0  
2 1 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 4 15 0 0 2 0 0 5 11  
3 2 4 5 4 2 4 46-250. High run—46.  
Innings—34.

C. R. Lewis—3 7 3 2 0 17 0 1 7 0  
2 1 0 0 6 1 0 8 1 8 4 0 3 1 5 0 1 0 0  
2 6-101. High run—17. Innings—32.

SEATTLE MOVES UP IN  
THE LEAGUE STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Checking Vancouver to a standstill, Seattle's won Monday night's hockey game from the locals by a score of 2 to 0, thereby moving into first place on the Pacific Coast Hockey Association race. Today's game in Seattle will be the deciding one of the series and a win for the Sound City aggregation will place them in the play-off with Vancouver for the title; but a Victoria victory will create a three-cornered tie in the league, necessitating two play-offs to decide the championship.

The winning coast team this year will go to Ottawa for the world's title games. Seattle had the advantage throughout Monday's match setting a whirlwind pace from the start. The visitors registered one goal in the first period,

and another in the second sufficient to win the game. Vancouver tried hard in the last period to break through the Seattle defense, but Harry Holmes in goal was unbeatable. Time and again, the Vancouvers would break through only to have their efforts brought to a sudden ending by his marvelous work. The summary:

SEATTLE VANCOUVER  
Riley, lw.....rw, Skinner, Taylor  
Soyson, c.....Adams, Skinner  
Krauer, r.....c, Roberts  
Tobin, Murray, rw.....J. W. Harris  
Rickey, id.....J. W. Dean  
Rowe, rd.....J. W. Cook  
Holmes, g.....E. Lehman  
Score—Seattle 2, Vancouver 0. Goals—  
Murray, Soyson for Seattle. Time—  
Three 20m. periods.

ILLINOIS SWIMMERS  
DEFEAT PURDUE 40-28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—University of

Illinois defeated Purdue University

40 to 28 here Monday night in the first dual swimming meet that Purdue has

had in two years, by taking first place

in six out of the eight events on the

program. The result of the meet was

closer than the score would indicate,

several of the events being won by

inches, and the Purdue team offering

strong competition throughout the

event.

The Illini started off strong by

barely nosing out the Purdue team in

the relay race, K. C. Dennett, for the

winners, reaching the goal less than

a second ahead of F. A. Hamilton, of

Purdue. Illinois took first in the 40-

yard dash, 200-yard breast stroke, 220-

yard dash, plunge for distance, and

the 150-yard back stroke, F. A. Hamil-

ton and D. R. Haley, for Purdue,

came home first in the 100-yard dash,

while Hamilton outclassed W. E.

Beebe in the fancy diving class. W. B.

Nottingham took second place for Pur-

due in this event. The summary:

40-Yard Swim—Won by A. R. McNally;

D. R. Haley, Purdue, second; Time—19.2s.

150-Yard Back Stroke—Won by S. E.

Faircloth, Illinois; K. C. Dennett, Illinois, second; F. C. McMath, Purdue, third. Time—1m. 53.2s.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by W. E.

Beebe, Illinois; M. C. Cary, Illinois, second; E. C. Stover, Purdue, third. Time—3m. 69.5s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by F. A. Hamil-

ton, of the University of New York, de-

feated Princeton University; and rivalry between the two teams is exceptionally keen.

Southern basketball enthusiasts are

pinning their faith on the Atlanta Ath-

letic Club five, champions of the sec-

tion, and a host to visiting teams.

The complete list of entries and the

way in which they are paired for to-

day's opening round is as follows:

Kansas City Athletic Club vs. Spartan-

burg, South Carolina. Y. M. C. A.

Northern Paper Mills vs. Crescent Ath-

letic Club.

Los Angeles Athletic Club vs. K. & I. T.

of Louisville, Kentucky.

New York University vs. Houston, Texas. Triangles.

University of Utah vs. Charlotte, North

Carolina. Y. M. C. A.

University of Georgia vs. Rutgers Col-

lege.

University of Tennessee vs. Atlanta Ath-

letic Club.

Young Men's Order of Detroit, Michi-

gan, vs. Union Club.

WISCONSIN EASILY  
BEATS OHIO STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—University of

Wisconsin easily defeated Ohio State

University at basketball here Monday

night, 34 to 22. The Badgers guarded

well, and shot baskets better than any

team which has appeared in Columbus

this winter, making good shots from

all positions on the floor. The Buck-

eyes were weak in all departments,

especially in guarding. During the

first half Ohio State could make only

one floor goal. At the end of the period

the score stood 18 to 10. J. C. Francis

20 having scored all the Ohio State

points. During the whole contest

Francis made all but four points for

his team.

Wisconsin used a five-man defense,

and practically eliminated any passing

by Ohio State under the basket. At

the same time the Buckeye guarding

was loose, and the Badgers had many

opportunities to score. During the

first half most of their points were

made on long shots, but they had pos-

session of the ball most of the time.

Ohio State started the second half by

scoring three points, and then utterly

going to pieces as far as teamwork was

concerned. W. O. Taylor '22 was

the best scorer for Wisconsin, but

missed nine out of 13 free throws,

while Francis was making 12 out of

18. F. L. Weston '21 and Capt. H. C.

Knapp '20, both played well on the

floor, and were accurate in shooting.

A. J. Nemecik '20 was the only Ohio

State player to do much defensive

work. The summary:

FIRST GAME WASHINGTON WASHINGTON

Rockey, M.....rw, Staatz

Moss, rf.....J. G. Cook

Gillie, c.....c, Smith

Maloy, sg.....J. G. Munson

Score—State College of Washington 23,

University of Washington 23. Goals from

floor—Moss 4, Rockey 3, McIvor 2, Gillie

3, Staatz 2, for Washington. Goals from foul—Moss 7 for Washington; Staatz 7 for Washington. Referee—A. C. Woodward, Tacoma. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SECOND GAME WASHINGTON WASHINGTON

Munson, M.....rw, McIvor

23, Gillie, c.....c, Smith

Maloy, sg.....J. G. Munson

Score—University of Washington 23,

State College of Washington 23. Goals from

floor—Nugent 3, Gillie 2, Staatz 2, for Washington. Goals from foul—Moss 5 for Washington. Referee—A. C. Woodward, Tacoma. Time—Two 20m. periods.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS  
THE MINNESOTA FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The Uni-

versity of Michigan basketball team

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK DIVIDENDS FOR STANDARD OIL

Great Activity in Shares and Higher Prices Due to Supreme Court Decision — Atlantic Refining Makes a Big Gain

NEW YORK. New York—Several Standard Oil stocks, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court that stock dividends are not taxable, made rapid recoveries Monday from prices registered earlier in the day. Atlantic Refining common covered the most ground, ranging from \$300 to \$470 and closing at \$425, a net gain of 125 points. Standard Oil of New Jersey moved from \$75 to \$50, closing at \$45, a gain of 40 points during the afternoon.

The range of Standard Oil of New York was from \$35 to \$45. It closed at \$45. Standard Oil of Indiana went from \$70 to \$45 on the strength of the stock dividend decision, and closed at \$75. South Penn Oil and Vacuum Oil were influenced especially, the former gaining from a low of \$15 to a high of \$25, at which price it closed, and the latter ranging from \$35 to \$40, closing at \$30.

Still further big advances were made yesterday by the Standard Oil group, gains of 5 to nearly 100 points having been recorded during the first half hour of trading.

Shares of Standard Oil companies are probably more vitally affected by the favorable decision of the United States Supreme Court in the stock dividend case than any other class of securities. This is due to the fact that a large number of them have piled up huge surpluses and in many cases stock distributions are understood to have been pending on the action of the Supreme Court.

The 1919 report of Standard Oil of California, issued a few days ago, shows a surplus of \$58,000,000, or \$58.43 a share on its capital of a little under \$100,000,000, practically all of which has been accumulated since 1916.

The table below shows Monday's closing price, surplus according to last report, and surplus per share of the leading Standard Oil companies in a position to declare stock dividends:

	Closing	Surplus	Surplus per share
Atlantic Refining	\$1,425	\$55,216,642	\$1,196.32
Ohio Oil	550	63,829,642	106.39
Prairie Oil & Gas	640	70,442,441	291.45
S. O. of N. J.	745	463,712,409	466.59
S. O. of Calif.	324	58,000,000	58.43
S. O. of Indiana	725	105,117,256	317.05
S. O. of Kansas	570	5,477,170	273.85
S. O. of N. Y.	445	110,028,633	146.70
S. O. of Ohio	500	11,138,174	159.11
Vacuum Oil	440	43,546,790	290.31

Stockholders of the Standard Oil of Indiana have already approved an increase in capital from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Ohio Oil shareholders have authorized an increase from \$15,000,000 to \$60,000,000, and Standard Oil of Ohio common has been raised from \$7,000,000 to \$14,000,000. No action has been taken, however, on distributing any of the increased stock.

## STOCKS PURSUE ERRATIC COURSE

Stocks were very erratic yesterday on the New York Exchange. During the early part of the session further gains were made in addition to the big advances of the day before. General Motors gaining 22 points, but a reaction in the afternoon brought the market down rapidly. At noon the rails were taken in hand by the bulls, the coolers recording advances of 1 to 3 points. But these advances did not hold long. There was considerable profit taking at the higher price level and net price changes were mixed at the close. General Motors had a net gain of 10, Mexican Petroleum 3%, Reading 1%, Texaco Company 2, Union Pacific 1%, Pan American 1%, American Can lost 1%, American Woolen 4, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 1%, Baldwin 2%, Bethlehem B 24, Rock Island 1%, Republic Steel 24, U. S. Rubber 2, and the Steel 17%.

Net gains were generally recorded by Boston stocks. United Fruit closed with a net advance of 1%, Calumet & Hecla sold down to 324, recovering somewhat before the close. Its weakness was due to the passing of the dividend.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	28	30
Atlantic Refining	1450	1500
Borne Scryamer	420	420
Buckeye Pipe	92	94
Cheesbrough Mfg	220	240
Crescent Pipe	32	34
Cumberland Pipe	135	145
Electric Glass Co.	63	67
International Pet.	165	170
National Transit	29	30
Northern Pipe	128	138
Ohio Oil	360	370
Prairie Pipe	230	240
Polar Refining	350	370
Standard Pipe	150	155
S. W. Pipe	85	85
S. O. of California	225	235
S. O. of Kentucky	400	425
S. O. of New Jersey pref.	114	114%
S. O. of New York	445	460
Swan & Finch	108	109
Union Tank	123	126
Vacuum Oil	390	410

## INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The International Motor Truck Company reports for the year ended December 31, last, a profit, before taxes, of \$2,913,465, compared with \$2,537,693 in 1918. The company produced 5015 trucks last year, from which the net amount of sales was \$22,143,693. In 1914 the company turned out 544 trucks and the net amount of sales was \$2,735,074.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	45	45%	43%	43%
Am Car & Fdry	137%	129%	127	127%
Am Int Corp	96%	96%	95%	94%
Am Smelters	62%	64%	63%	64%
Am Zinc	40%	40%	39%	39%
Am. Tel & Tel	128%	128%	125	125%
Am. Woolen	98	99%	98	99%
Anaconda	58%	58%	58	58%
Atchison	84	85	83%	84%
At Gulf & W I	137%	15%	156	156
Bald Loco	115	120%	117	117
B & Ohio	37%	37%	36%	36%
Calumet & Pac	12%	12%	12%	12%
Cent Leather	81%	81%	80%	81%
Chandler	125	141	137%	127%
C. M. & St. P.	39%	40%	38	38%
C. R. I. & Pac	20%	20%	19	20%
China	33%	34	33%	34
Corn Products	86%	87%	86%	87%
Crucible Steel	225	240	235	235%
East Can	42%	43%	43%	43%
End-Products	100%	100%	98%	98%
Gen Electric	167%	169	167%	169
Gen. Motors	203	322	305	312
do new	30%	32%	30%	31
Goodrich	72%	72%	71%	71%
Inspiration	54	54%	53%	54
Marine	29%	29%	29	29%
do pd	58%	58%	57	58%
Mex. Petrol	18%	187%	181%	184
Mo Pacific	30	30%	29%	30%
N. Y. Central	74%	76%	72%	74%
N. Y. H. & B.	25	26%	24%	25
No Pacific	80%	81	80	80%
Pan Am Pet	90	93%	89%	92%
do B	85%	87%	85%	87%
Penn	42%	43	42%	43
Pierce-Arrow	58	60%	58	58%
Reading	77%	80%	78%	78%
Res. I. & S.	91%	93%	91	92%
Riv. Dutch N. Y.	101	101%	98%	100%
Sinclair	41%	41%	41	41
S. Pacific	99	101	97%	99%
Studebaker	210	215%	210	215%
Texas Co.	185	188%	184	187
Texas & Pacific	38%	38%	36%	36%
Transcont Oil	26%	27%	26%	26%
Union Pacific	122	124%	121%	122%
U. S. Rubber	106%	105%	103	104
U. S. Steel	101	101%	98%	101
Utah Corp	72%	72%	72%	72%
Westinghouse	52%	52%	51%	52%
Willys-Over	24%	25%	24%	25%
Worthington	80	80	78%	80
Total sales	1,425,500			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3½s	95.70	96.18	95.70	96.16
Lib. 4s	90.20	90.48	90.20	90.48
Lib. 1st 4s	82.50	83.50	82.30	83.50
Lib. 1st 4½s	91.20	91.40	91.20	91.40
Lib. 2d 4½s	88.80	89.00	88.70	89.00
Lib. 2d 4s	92.50	92.70	92.50	92.70
Lib. 4th 4s	90.00	90.10	90.00	90.00
Victory 4s	97.46	97.50	97.42	97.46
Victory 3½s	97.46	97.46	97.40	97.46

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	98	98	98	98
City of Paris	91	91	90%	91
King 5½s	1921	195%	195%	195%
S. O. of Calif.	224	225	224	225
King 5½s	1922	192%	192%	192%
King 5½s	1929	191%	191%	191%
King 5½s	1937	86%	86%	86%

## BOSTON STOCKS

## Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99%	

## MUSIC

Philadelphia Music  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Piano recitals by Gabrilowitsch and Rachmaninoff on two successive days invited a comparison. These men are too large of mind and of art to strive for the winning of an audience from one to the other; each would say, as Franz Kneisel said of Edward Dannreuther, "We are not rivals—we are artists." But serious piano students welcomed a contrast which was not a controversy, and flocked to hear both players. Each had elected to play Chopin's B minor sonata, opus 58, and the peculiar characteristics of the two expositors stood out clearly. Gabrilowitsch's playing was a matter of the most alluring lyric tenderness and delicacy, of fascinating melodic sweep and curvature, of a sustained cantabile that made piano tone go as far as it can toward a vocal quality. As Gabrilowitsch has told me, he does his best to subordinate the percussive character of piano music, and to make the instrument sing; and in this playing, which was of his very best, the "vox humana" found the heart, while the art of the hammer on the wire and the foot upon the pedal, and the constructive phrasing and perceptive articulation found rapturous devotees among the censors of technic whose habitat is, often, the gallery.

## Force and Firmness

With Rachmaninoff one felt first of all the power of the mental capacity, the grasp of a giant thinking ability to match the immense, ungainly physical frame. In this same Chopin sonata, for example, instead of Gabrilowitsch's touch of caressing delicacy, we had the force and firmness of an unquenchable moral earnestness made clearly articulate. There was less of sweetness and more of sinew. But neither player inclines to effeminacy. Gabrilowitsch, in his faithfulness to the beauty of form might be likened to Tennyson, and Rachmaninoff in his strength comparatively likened to Browning—but each is a dreamer and a poet and a messenger after his own kind, and to set one above the other, as athletes are rated by the scores of games, is a futile and fatuous exercise.

Gabrilowitsch gave his program to the works of Chopin, in whose interpretation he is always peculiarly happy, and Rachmaninoff in his program four études (Tableaux) opus 33 and 39, four études of Chopin, and other études of Rubinstein, Scriabine, and Liszt.

## Mme. Galli-Curci's Program

Amelia Galli-Curci, of the endearing and appealing ways and the pell-mell loffier register, appeared again and had the audience at the mercy of her simply beautiful singing. Most of her program was of English wording—as in German's "Daffodils A-Blowing," Liza Lehmann's "There Are Fairies at the Bottom of Our Garden," Mohoy's time-tried "Just a Song at Twilight," Murdoch's "Oh, Have You Blessed," Novello's "The Little Damselfly." It was therefore a little perturbing to find the singer constantly interpolating a superfluous "a," and singing "moonbeams," "old plantation," "azzie she," for "as she," "only know," for "only know." These lingering traces of the singer's native diction soon will pass, no doubt, without harm to the soft liquid cadences in which the diva is today well-nigh incomparable. One of the songs best liked was Valverde's "Clavelitos," with its rapid fire patter, sung a second time to the smaller audience which crowded the stage and which was grateful for the concession of this "back-number."

## Miss Farrar in "Zaza"

Geraldine Farrar was the primal motive power in Leoncavallo's "Zaza." The opera itself requires no discursive analysis, for it has been reviewed from New York. Miss Farrar expressed herself at the close of the performance as feeling that Philadelphians had not received the opera with that ardor of enthusiasm that might have been expected. Nevertheless, the recalls were many and cordial between the acts, even though the curtains were finally allowed to close with a mere perfunctory patter. For the first act, the audience wondered if the evening would give it more to do than to watch bewildering and kaleidoscopic changes of raiment on the part of the heroine. Some of these costumes exceeded the permissible limits of good taste in their effort to depict the unabashed vulgarian. But with the second act began a character study, intensive and sympathetic, that must take rank with "Madam Butterfly" as the finest operatic portraiture that the extraordinarily able singing actress has brought before the public.

The pathetic appeal of the rôle was heightened by the vis-à-vis of a child of charm and talent, Ada Quintina, who had much to say but, fortunately, nothing to sing. Crimi as the lover was acceptable after the conventional pattern, and Amato bettered his uneven work of the forepart of the performance by the utterance of an aria in the fourth act that rang convincingly of something as near manliness as the decadent milieu of the opera permits.

## Mr. Grainger's Recital

Percy Grainger in his piano recital played a sonata by Cyril Scott that had more of the smell of the lamp than the flame of authentic inspiration, though the architecture was elaborate and the employment for the fingers incessant. Works of Alexander Steinert and R. Nathaniel Dett were new, and the only concession to the classic era was a movement of Bach in Busoni's arrangement. The best impression upon the audience was made in three numbers from Debussy, though the composer's own "Molly on the Shore" and two other arrangements were heartily appreciated. From first to last the tone and the technic of the artist were of

lofty standard to which he has accustomed his audiences.

Two tenors who hit upon the same evening, that of Mr. Grainger's recital, found approving audiences of gratifying dimensions. Henry Gurney sang three good songs by Philadelphians W. Gilchrist's "Thou're Like Unto a Flower," H. A. Mathew's "At the Gate," dedicated to Mr. Gurney, and "Love's Young Dream," by Ellis Clark Hammann, who ably accompanied the singer. Mr. Gurney was in good voice, and had his hearers with him all the while. Oswald Blake won favor with his thoughtful choice of songs of many schools, his ingratiating manner and presence, and a voice of natural excellence properly disciplined.

## The Music of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The pianists who offer their accomplishments at the concerts of symphonic organizations are not greatly given to enterprise, and by that token a word of commendation is due Miss Katherine Goodson, who offered the second concerto by Serge Michailovich Lopouanou at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on February 27-28. Lopouanou is not one of the Russian composers whose names are household words in other countries than their own. He is represented occasionally on the programs of recitals by minor piano pieces, but he seldom has sowed or harvested in the larger fields of art. The second piano concerto is an amiable example of its kind. As its creator is himself one of the band which invites the admiration of the concert-going public by piano virtuosity, his concerto is excellently and brilliantly written for the instrument. That the piece is endowed by the qualities of depth and originality; that it rings a new and unexpected note, would be claiming too much for it. Yet one could be grateful for the music, if only because it was a change from the never-ceasing round of concertos by Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, and others of their kind. Miss Goodson played the work with admirable skill. Hers is a style which does not take into account the energies of pianists whose impressiveness is in exact ratio to their strength.

Mr. Stock did not provide any other novelty for his scheme of art; yet the D minor symphony by Dvořák, which he set forth in the opening division of the concert, is not often heard. A beautiful interpretation was given to it, yet it was impossible to sidetrack the feeling that Dvořák's work has been rubbed with the dusty finger of time. The program also contained the third "Leonora" overture by Beethoven, which was marvelously set forth, and Smetana's two symphonic poems, "Výsřad" and "The Moldau." The Chicago Symphony Orchestra did not have the field altogether to itself. On Thursday, February 26, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Max Zach, offered a sample of its accomplishments in Orchestra Hall. The chief feature of the program was the symphony by Chausson, which the organization performed with excellent skill. Mr. Zach is not one of the conductors who are filled with ebulliency. His orchestra says what it has to say with restraint, with sobriety. Sometimes, indeed, it would have been to the greater effectiveness of the music if there had been less restrained expression. In addition to Goldmark's "Spring" overture and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," there was presented Bruch's violin concerto, its solo part negotiated with real skill and brilliancy by Mr. Guskoff, who is the concert master of the orchestra.

Ysaye and Elman contrived to fill the immense edifice of the Shriners, Medinah Temple, with a concert which they gave there on Tuesday, February 24. The two artists were admirable indeed in their playing of Mozart's D major concerto, and of the little known F major concerto by Molique. Molique is not often heard in concert rooms these days, for her era, like that of his prototype, Spohr, has passed. Yet there were interesting moments in his work, although one of the most interesting was the cadenza for the piece which had been written by Ysaye.

## LETTERS PUBLISHED FROM JUDGE ROBSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — The Acting Prime Minister, Sir George E. Foster, recently laid upon the table of the House certain correspondence covering the incident of Judge Robson's resignation as chief commissioner of the Board of Commerce, which resignation gave rise to no little comment. Judge Robson gives as his reason that he finds it impossible to remove his home to Ottawa, and that his presence is required in Winnipeg, where he lives. Another letter from the judge to the Acting Premier proposes that a federal machine for the purpose of inquiring into costs and profits on staple commodities and to act in an advisory capacity to provincial boards would be more useful than the present Board of Commerce. While the Combines and Fair Prices Act under which the board acted has been applied chiefly to the necessities of life, profiteers in other commodities were left to do as they like.

In the further course of his letter Judge Robson said, "It seems to me further that the act actually contains a proviso which removes the last chance the consumer had to do anything for himself in reducing the cost of living. There never was, before this act, anything to prevent a group of consumers from cooperating in the purchase of necessities. They took their chance of being able to buy. But a declaration of parliamentary policy crept into the act, and the manufacturer or wholesaler is not bound to sell to classes who were not accustomed to purchase from such manufacturers and wholesalers. This was de-

## ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## REAL ESTATE

## Wonderful Opportunity

Rents rising; lease your fall apartment now at spring prices. Absolutely fireproof apartments in one of the best sections of the city. \$1000-\$1200 fare; 2 or 3 bedrooms, 1000-1200 minutes or less to South Station. Boston's Highest class residential district.

1-4 Room Apartment \$65  
1-4 Room Apartment \$50  
1-6 Room Apartment \$65  
1-7 Room Apartment \$110  
1-8 Room Apartment \$125

Vapor heat; electric ranges; built-in sleeping porches; casement windows.

For further information, address: G. S. Gurney, Newton, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor, G. S. Gurney, Boston.

Two-APARTMENT HOUSES

ALSO double houses in Brookline where the rent of one apartment will pay practically all of the expenses: 6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and 2 baths. Full particular at either office.

W. E. MCCOY & CO.

451 Old South Building, Boston

1345 Beacon Street, Brookline

Telephone: Fort Hill 5535; Brookline 5210

FOR SALE

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Beautiful New England Colonial residence

with four acres, 715 Ocean Avenue. A complete residence, with all conveniences and modern improvements.

Exceptional opportunity to secure a wonderful location with a great harbor.

Location high and beautiful views of surrounding country and water. Immediate possession.

Inspection through caretaker on premises. City of New London. Room \$175. City of New London. Room \$175.

FOR SALE—Want \$4000, might consider acreage for 3-room bungalow. Bath, sleeping porch 10x24, outside laundry, central, kitchen, furnace, gas, hot water, fruit trees, garage, near church, school and yellow cars. No agents. Owner, 1119 Argus Av., 31285, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—Modern, well-built 4-room bungalow on corner plot with garage. Also model 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200 Wall St., Phone So. 842-R., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, beautiful 10-room house; 2 baths, sleeping porch, furnace, hot water, 120x120 fruit trees, garage, near church, school and yellow cars. No agents. Owner, 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN. Business woman, living alone, will rent to business woman of refinement an attractively furnished, bright and sunny room. Breakfast optional. Use of bath and privy. Price \$12.50. Tel. 214-4000. Mrs. E. C. Schlesinger, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

180 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston, Suite 3. Large attractive room, steam heat, electric light, elevator service, suitable for one or two people. Tel. B. 4208.

TO LET—Nec, furnished, heated, heated room on Commonwealth Ave., Allston; fifteen minutes from Park St. \$35. per week. Call evenings. Tel. Brookline 4052-M.

WANTED

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid. Tel. WM. HESSELMAN, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

WANTED—To buy used furniture; must be good condition; no dealers. Z 26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRAFFIC MANAGER

WANTED—To find a man in Chicago or vicinity; 12 yrs. experience managing and organizing dept. Also proves ability in accounting and salesmanship. Right thinker. G. S. A. Apt. 4, 550

MAN experienced in the design and manufacture of machine tools, now in a responsible position, desires opportunity in a wider field. H. 28, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted by competent woman experienced as traveling companion for young lady, would go for study at home or abroad or for a long sea voyage; refs. exchanged. W. 15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted by young lady as companion to young man; will travel. Protestant preferred. Address MISS FRANCES FOGG, 1638 18th Ave., Seattle, Washington. Tel. East 1465.

THOROUGHLY reliable, experienced stenographer seeks position with good firm. U. 41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO.

Rug and Garment Cleaners

Specialists on Oriental Rugs

Established 1856. Tel. Roxbury 1071.

W. M. A. THOMPSON CO.

Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold; estates appraised and bought. Established 1888. 123 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.

44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON

Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straw and Panama hats bleached and retouched.

TUCKER & COMPANY

Fine Residential Plumbing

473 TREMONT STREET

Tel. Beach 5360 BOSTON, MASS.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 153 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser's silk underwear, hose, gloves, bonnets, nurses' and eye covers.

LADY desires reception and information desk position. Experience: references. M. 63, 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

and all requisites demanded by the permanent or the office or in the home may be found at

BARRY, BEALE & CO.

106-110 Washington Street, Boston

Phone Richmond 1492

FOUR-ROOM apartment to share with business woman. Every convenience; elevator, central, references. T. 40, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

MAN desired position in general office work or bookkeeping; some experience; willing to learn. Z. 46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY desires reception and information desk position. Experience: references. M. 63, 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

W. M. A. THOMPSON CO., Inc.

44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON

Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straw and Panama hats bleached and retouched.

TUCKER & COMPANY

Fine Residential Plumbing

473 TREMONT STREET

Tel. Beach 5360 BOSTON, MASS.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 153 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser's silk underwear, hose, gloves, bonnets, nurses' and eye covers.

LADY desires reception and information desk position. Experience: references. M. 63, 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

and all requisites demanded by the permanent or the office or in the home may be found at

BARRY, BEALE & CO.

106-110 Washington Street, Boston

Phone Richmond 1492

FOUR-ROOM apartment to share with business woman. Every convenience; elevator, central, references. T. 40, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

MAN desired position in general office work or bookkeeping; some experience; willing to learn. Z. 46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

For Safety and Satisfactory Service  
do business with  
FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets  
CHICAGO

Savings Accounts      Checking Accounts  
Loans made on Chicago Real Estate  
Capital and Surplus... \$3,000,000  
Deposits over ..... 25,000,000

FURNITURE, RUGS  
PIANOS, ETC.  
We sell new and second-hand Furniture.  
See our stock before you decide, it pays.  
Werner Bros. Furniture Shop  
2857-2863 LINCOLN AVE., Near Belvidere  
Phone Line 1877

DIAMONDS  
WATCHES  
JEWELRY  
MASONIC EMBLEMS  
E. T. GUTIERREZ  
EXPER. WATCH REPAIRING  
500 Heyworth Building  
Tel. Central 1852 29 E. Madison St.

LEO TURNER  
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES  
AND SILVERWARE  
Telephone Central 225  
Room 605  
Columbus Memorial Bldg. CHICAGO

H. H. HALTERMANN  
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER  
Clocks called for, repaired, and delivered  
1423 Broadway Tel. Summerville 3750

Argyle Jewelry Store  
1133 Argyle Ravenswood 2699

ERSKINE DOUGLAS, Prop. Tel. Oaklawn 8655  
Kenwood Jewelry Shop  
1837 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., CHICAGO

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Lakeside Flower Shop  
4700 Sheridan Rd.  
CHICAGO  
Phone 2670  
Edgar Foster

A. HALE, Prop. We Deliver Everywhere  
BIRCHWOOD  
FLORIST 1612 HOWARD ST.  
Delivery to all parts of the city  
and Evanston. Tel. Rogers Park 9496.  
J. L. ZENDER, Prop.

Stevens, Maloney & Co.  
STATIONERS, PRINTERS  
ENGRAVERS

Steel Filing Devices, Office  
Furniture, Desks and Chairs  
Every office necessarily can be obtained at our store.  
21 So. La Salle St., Chicago. Phone Central 3186

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.  
18 So. La Salle Street, CHICAGO  
Printers, Stationers, Binders  
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper  
Plate Engineers

An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all  
kinds of stationery for home and office. Special  
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose  
leaf, minute, pocket size, Blank books and  
other supplies.  
Remember the address—18 So. La Salle St.

Kenfield Leach  
Delivered on time.  
Day and night service.  
Co. 610 Federal St.

CARBERY AND REED  
Printing and Engraving  
626 Federal Street Harrison 2455

RIDER & DICKERSON  
PRINTERS

Horizon 2026 638 Federal St., CHICAGO  
NEWELL R. STILES & CO.,  
PRINTERS & CO.,  
107 No. Market St., Chicago. Tel. Main 4029

Gairing  
Manufacturer of  
PICTURE  
FRAMES  
4025 Broadway  
1613 Chicago  
1613 Argyle St., Chicago  
Edgewater 1068

PIANO TUNER  
and REBUILDER  
MANSEL B. GREEN  
Tel. Rogers Park 3196 1769 Greenleaf Ave.

COOK & McLAIN  
Established 1864  
Pioneer Cleaners and Dyers

FRANK HARSCHER, Mgr.  
Main Office and Works:  
820 EAST 39TH STREET  
DREXEL 1349

KURZ CLEANING AND  
DYEING SHOP  
606 Sheridan Road, Chicago. Phone Edgewater 7845

Cleaning and Dyeing  
DAVID WEBER  
THE MAN WHO KNOWS  
Phone Douglas 524

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
Income Tax Reports—Federal Tax Counselors  
Business—Industrial—Cost Systems  
C. A. BONDESON & CO.  
207 Union Bank Bldg. Tel. Central 6527

H. GREENBERG Prop. EDgewater HARD  
WARE & TIN SHOP—Repairs on  
guitars, amanekets, chairs, etc. Repairs on gas stoves,  
furnaces, ice boxes, etc. 5628 Broadway,  
Chicago. Edgewater 1416.

E. SEWARD—Carpenter  
Handwood Floors, Gables Built. Furniture  
Repairs. And many Wood Specialties.  
Magazine Racks, etc.

RENTERS and lessors desire to secure  
small apartments; also summer  
camps, etc. No other lessors. Refs.  
624 M. 64, 1428 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

A FAVORITE  
NORTH SIDE  
STORE for MEN



SHOWING THE LATEST STYLES IN  
SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, DOMESTIC  
AND IMPORTED HATS AND  
THE LEADING LINES OF UNDER-  
WEAR, SOCKS, COLLARS, ETC.  
EVERYTHING FOR THE WELL-  
DRESSED MAN CAN BE HAD AT  
THIS EXCLUSIVE STYLE CENTER.

Ambrose J. Krier  
1030 WILSON AVENUE CHICAGO  
Phone Edgewater 5017

WILLIAM FRIED  
Tailor

64 E. Monroe Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Phone Rand 3657 Adjoining University Club

Louis T. HURTINGER  
TAILOR

412 HARTFORD BLDG., S. S. DEARBORN ST.  
Telephone 2164 Central. CHICAGO.

Men's Furnishings

HUBERT SCHUMACHER

409 North Avenue Tel. Lincoln 2499

J. V. DIMITROVE  
TAILOR

Custom Tailoring for a special, ex-  
pert altering and remodeling. Men's Suits  
revised. We can fit and deliver work  
700 N. Clark St. Room 200. Tel. R. P. 2071.

EHRLICH  
SHIRT AND HAT COMPANY

3367 N. Clark Street, opp. "L" Station, Chicago

QUALITY TAILORING

For Men and Young Men

MAX VOLKMAN, 744 Fullerton Ave.

Tel. Diversity 2388 CHICAGO

The Bootery  
FINE SHOES

Phone Englewood 3367  
2 Stores

6218 S. Halsted St.

6338 S. Halsted St.

CHICAGO

THEODOR KRUEGER  
HARDWARE COMPANY

Hardware, Tools

Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Household

4545 N. Clark Street, Chicago

2305 12th Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240 Monroe 215

THE C. & F. COMPANY

HARDWARE AND PAINT

2725 N. Clark Street  
Chicago

CARPENTER AND GEN. CONTRACTORS

ELECTRICIAN AND LOCKSMITH

Telephone Lincoln 8824

Everybody's BookShop

Stationery

Kodak Supplies and Developing

N. T. CARRINGTON

1018 Wilson Avenue, Chicago

Phone Sunnyside 6655

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

LOANS—INSURANCE

We buy, sell and exchange Real

Estate.

STEEN & HARWOOD

704 N. CLARK ST. CHICAGO

Telephone: Rogers Park 3392 and 506.

OFFICE HOURS 11 TO 2 \*

MERTON BAILEY

Real Estate—Rental—Insurance

5670 W. Lake St. Tel. Austin 1070

VACANT IN NORTH EVANSTON—Suitable  
for residence or office. Two-story, 10x12 ft. rooms, \$40 to  
\$50 per month. N. W. Elevated: 60 ft. lots, \$40 to  
\$50 per month. Terms arranged.

W. S. HENNESSEY & CO.,

EDWIN C. GAGE, INSURANCE

175 W. Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO

Tel. Wabash 4047. EVANSTON 5829

SAMUEL GRAHAM, INSURANCE

58 E. Washington St. Tel. Central 1669

EDWARD J. HARRIS

1115 Argyle St., Chicago. Edgewater 1068

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Phone Edgewater 1240

THE K. KRUEGER CO.

1045 N. Clark Street, Chicago

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, March 8, 1920.  
An English author and lecturer recently received a document from a lecture agency asking him to submit his plans for 1920-21, his new subjects, and the dates when it will be convenient for him to tour the East, the Middle West, and the South. He purred, patted his back (metaphorically); then, obliterating himself for the moment, he reflected on the extraordinary generosity of the Americans public to English authors and lecturers. They come in troops; they lecture, they spread themselves over the literary pages of American journals; then they go home worn out but wistful to return. Why do not American authors and lecturers visit England more? Stay! Perhaps the tide has turned. Nicholas Vachel Lindsay goes to England soon to lecture and to declaim his verses. He should have a great reception. And others should follow him. Mr. Pond should open a bureau in London. A common speech, a common literature is our great bond; and men of letters, loving their language, proclaiming their ideals, can do more than most people to promote brotherly relations. John Drinkwater, in all his speeches, always struck the right note.

CAN see Horace Howard Furness of Philadelphia as a welcome lecturer in Universities and Public Schools in England. He is the best man in the world to talk of that amazing work, that monumental edifice of Shakespearean lore, and dramatic history—the Variorum Shakespeare. A co-worker with his father on this colossal task, he is now editing the historical plays, and has just issued "King John," which is a library in itself. Many students of literature would be deeply interested to hear how this great work was begun, and how it is being carried on.

EVEN George Bernard Shaw. For he knows a hawk from a henshaw. By the Mr. Shaw in a recent trenchant review of Dean Inge's "Outspoken Essays," a book that should be on every library shelf, has this characteristically Shavian passage: "If you do not read these outspoken essays of his, you will be as hopelessly out of the movement as if you had not read my latest preface, or Mr. Chesterton's book on Ireland, or Mr. Wells' 'Joan of Peter' or 'The Undying Fire.' Mr. Shaw also calls Dean Inge (he is Dean of St. Paul's) and by the hen-penny press has been christened "The Gloomey Dean" "our most extraordinary writer, and in some very vital aspects our most extraordinary man."

SHOULD authors revise the text of their books for a collected edition? I cannot imagine Dean Inge or Mr. Bernard Shaw doing so, but I well remember what an agony it was to study the alterations that George Meredith made in the Constable edition of his novels. And now here is J. M. Barrie spoiling the end of "The Admirable Crichton" for the revival, in London, of that wise and delightful play. He brings it "up to date." For this Mr. A. B. Wakley justly lashes him. "This is not only an historical crime, but worse—an artistic blunder. The author 'hedges'—hedges' against his own old irony—that perfect thing." I was complaining the other day of the Movie Man botching "The Admirable Crichton," but when Barrie himself does it what are we to do, or say?

W. S. GILBERT was a martinet in this matter. When an actor attempted to alter the text his anger was Olympian. But now—Ever since that witty and delightful satire on melodrama—"Ruddigore" was revived at the Park Theater, New York, there have been letters and articles in the New York papers on certain changes in the Gilbertian text. I went to see it the other night. I found that "Yonkers" had been substituted for "Basingstoke." I nearly cried.

THERE has been discussion in this journal, and elsewhere, on the Lincoln tribute to Washington, supposed to have been uttered by him in Springfield, Illinois, 78 years ago. It seemed to me on reading it that this passage had not the true Lincoln ring, that its rhetorical extravagance was unlike Lincoln. I said so at a Lincoln celebration, and afterward an unknown man came up to me and said: "It was written by Thomas Bailey Aldrich." Can any reader throw any light on this curious statement by the unknown man? When a reported Velasquez is less than perfect, we ascribe it to somebody else, say Mazo, his son-in-law. When a reported statement of Lincoln's is less than perfect, we ascribe it to—somebody else, say Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

LINCOLN'S name is, of course, included in the list of "Representative Americans," the subject of the lectures at the Sorbonne, Paris, to be given by Prof. Woodbridge Riley of Vassar College. But why is Emerson omitted? Those chosen are Franklin, Jefferson, Walt Whitman, Lincoln, Roosevelt and William James.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been reading Max Beerbohm's "Seven Men" complains that he has carefully counted the list and can only find six. Ha! Ha! I expected that. The seventh man is, of course, Max Beerbohm himself. He is implicit on every page of this delightful book.

HOW seriously the editors of The New Republic take themselves. Here is one of them, Mr. Charles Merz, writing solemnly to that journal, to announce that he disagrees with the editorial of January 21 and February 4. Yet the sun continues to shine, and the ocean to roll.

ROCKWELL KENT the artist, one of the most promising of the younger men, painter of that remarkable picture "Winter" at the Metropolitan Museum, has joined the ranks of the painter-writers. With his nine-

year-old son, he spent a winter on an unpeopled Alaskan island, drawing, painting, and writing. These "quiet adventures" have been recorded in a book illustrated and written by himself. The shining example of a painter-writer is Fromentin. His writing was better than his painting.

OXFORD is true to her venerable colors. The new professor of poetry is Prof. W. P. Ker, a keen scholar, a learned critic, a Fellow of All Souls, and professor of English literature at University College, London. He is author of "Epic and Romance" and "Essays on Medieval Literature," books that every honest Bookman places on his shelves, meaning to read them some day. I had hoped that the new professor of poetry at Oxford would have been a poet, say Maurice Hewlett, or Laurence Binyon, or a war poet, say Siegfried Sassoon. The undergraduates who have been soldiers are more restless, and more eager for newer note than the former students.

WONDER if I shall ever put among the new books I should like to read the marvel story by Col. T. E. Lawrence, the young Oxford graduate familiarly known as "the uncrowned King of Arabia." He it was who raised a force of 20,000 Arabs, and helped Allenby to beat the Turk-German armies, and free Jerusalem. He wrote the story of his adventures. Then he lost it. He left it in a Great Western Railway carriage. It is said that, if it is not found, he will do as Carlyle did, when the maid lighted the fire with the manuscript of his "French Revolution."

MEANWHILE, while waiting for Colonel Lawrence's amazing life story, I should like to read: "The Battle of Jutland." By Commander Bellairs.

Because Commander Bellairs is an authority, and holds courteous but strong views that "The Battle of Jutland" should have ended differently. This book answers Lord Jellicoe's volume published a year ago.

"Modes and Morals." By Katharine F. Gerould.

Because Mrs. Gerould is a vigorous essayist and speaks her mind freely and acidly. The essay called British Novelists, Ltd., should call forth strong rejoinders. Perhaps not. The best way to circumvent an attack is to pretend that it has not been delivered. Bref Rabbit knew the way.

THE Book of Modern British Verse. Edited by W. S. Braithwaite. Because this anthology aims at presenting to American readers the character of contemporary British verse, in the period which has definitely assumed the name of "Georgian." Many favorites will be found here, and some newcomers.

—Q. R.

## A VIEW MEANT TO BE NEUTRAL

An Irishman Looks at His World. By A. Birmingham. London, New York and Toronto: Hodder & Stoughton. 6s. net.

In this book Mr. Birmingham has laid aside the motley and written in the spirit of a serious inquirer, anxious about the future of his country.

The skill of the novelist has been turned to excellent account in his picture of the distracted Ireland and the present day, with its political and religious irreconcilabilities.

The humorist has been sunk in the historian, and one's only regret is that so acute and dispassionate an onlooker is unable to offer any practical suggestions for the solutions of Ireland's problems.

The writer is full of sympathy and reveals a fine impartiality in the treatment of those fundamental divisions which separate his countrymen into two hostile camps, but he has no panacea for effecting a reconciliation.

He states the views of both sides with an understanding of the motives and convictions which actuate Nationalist and Unionist, Roman Catholic and Protestant, but ranges himself outside the lists of controversy, and says with Mercutio, "A plague of both your houses."

The chief value in Mr. Birmingham's story lies in those chapters which treat of the "Old" and "New" Ireland in Irish politics, and of religion and culture in that country. Few Englishmen realize that stability is the great factor in Irish politics, and that the great turnover from Home Rule to Sinn Fein at the last general election was an evidence of this elsewhere unexampled stability in political allegiance. The old Nationalists remained Nationalists, but they placed the Gaelic League, with its republican ideal, before them as their political goal, and thereby annihilated the Irish Home Rule party.

It was a startling change, but the old still remained; the Nationalists still elected Nationalists, and the Unionists Unionists, with no ebb and flow in the

constituencies or loss and gain in the respective parties.

His chapters on Irish culture are very significant. He thinks the literary revival of the Gaelic League is more patriotic than artistic; perhaps one might say, even more artificial than sincere. Full recognition is made of the claims of the Irish poets and writers who wrote when Gaelic was a living language; but, since Gaelic has become a forgotten and despised tongue, except among the most ignorant of the peasantry, Mr. Birmingham has nothing but ridicule for the efforts to revive it in the present day. In this he is not singular.

Mr. St. J. G. Irvine and other Irish writers share his view, and think that the Gaelic League was founded by unscrupulous politicians who wish to make Ireland the victim of an entirely useless language and a country in which the natives dare not open their mouth for fear of putting their foot in it.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Economic Consequences of the Peace. By John Maynard Keynes. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Howe. \$2.50.

From the start, the reader gets a good impression of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," because of the firm and vital fluency of the author's style. By good writing, Mr. Keynes inveigles one on, through long chapters and many pages of statistics. To the average reader, who may hitherto have shied away from books on economics, it is as if the writer were saying: "Come on; you really can read your way through, and have some buoyancy left at the end, if you only try." That is doubtless why the book has so speedily become a best seller, both in England and in America. To be popular, any volume must be at least readable in one way or another. And certainly the lucid presentation of even one point of view from which to regard the tempest-tossed Peace Treaty is a triumph, whether or not one is finally persuaded to accept that point of view as his own. One pleasantly surprised by finding his attention held all the way through serious pages may almost be influenced into believing what they present.

All this is not to say, however, that there is anything particularly remarkable about Mr. Keynes' literary style. He has simply reasoned out his thesis and stated it, with some animated comment, for the benefit of the general reader. And from the beginning, he has rather skillfully introduced certain descriptive passages that are intended, by their local color, to lead on whoever may have picked up the book. It is a book, indeed, that manifests a certain, mature youthfulness. If one may verge on a paradox, in all its trenchant criticism. With his fresh fearlessness of manner, the author manages to make the most of his reactions against the Treaty in its present form. Such reactions, of course, the many are eager to understand.

As a sample of the descriptive passages, take the picture of Clemenceau: "At the Council of Four he wore a square-tailed coat of very good, thick black broadcloth, and on his hands, which were never uncovered, gray suede gloves; his boots were of thick black leather, very good, but of a country style, and sometimes fastened in front, curiously, by a buckle instead of laces. . . . He spoke seldom, leaving the initial statement of the French case to his ministers or officials; he closed his eyes often, and sat back in his chair with an impulsive face of parchment, his gray-gloved hands clasped in front of him. A short sentence, decisive or cynical, was generally sufficient, a question, an unqualified abandonment of his ministers, whose face would not be saved, or a display of obstinacy reinforced by a few words in a pliably delivered English." Thus we see how even a deft economist can sketch a portrait with a few lines if he wants to.

A footnote tells us that Clemenceau "alone amongst the Four could speak and understand both French and the Orlando knowing only French, and the Prime Minister and President only English; and it is of historical importance that Orlando and the President had no direct means of communication." Hence it was that "Not infrequently Mr. Lloyd George, after delivering a speech in English, would, during the period of its interpretation into French, cross the hearth rug to the President to reinforce his case by some ad hominem argument in private conversation, or to sound the ground for a compromise—and this would sometimes be the signal for a general upheaval and disorder. The President's advisers would press round him, a moment later the British experts would dribble across to learn the result or see that all was well, and next the French would be there, a little suspicious lest the others were arranging something behind them, until all the room were on their feet and conversation was general in both languages.

The chief value in Mr. Birmingham's story lies in those chapters which treat of the "Old" and "New" Ireland in Irish politics, and of religion and culture in that country. Few Englishmen realize that stability is the great factor in Irish politics, and that the great turnover from Home Rule to Sinn Fein at the last general election was an evidence of this elsewhere unexampled stability in political allegiance. The old Nationalists remained Nationalists, but they placed the Gaelic League, with its republican ideal, before them as their political goal, and thereby annihilated the Irish Home Rule party.

It was a startling change, but the old still remained; the Nationalists still elected Nationalists, and the Unionists Unionists, with no ebb and flow in the

constituencies or loss and gain in the respective parties.

His chapters on Irish culture are very significant. He thinks the literary revival of the Gaelic League is more patriotic than artistic; perhaps one might say, even more artificial than sincere. Full recognition is made of the claims of the Irish poets and writers who wrote when Gaelic was a living language; but, since Gaelic has become a forgotten and despised tongue, except among the most ignorant of the peasantry, Mr. Birmingham has nothing but ridicule for the efforts to revive it in the present day. In this he is not singular.

Mr. St. J. G. Irvine and other Irish writers share his view, and think that the Gaelic League was founded by unscrupulous politicians who wish to make Ireland the victim of an entirely useless language and a country in which the natives dare not open their mouth for fear of putting their foot in it.

old-world diplomacy. Even those who are proud that it could not might feel inclined, however, after reading Mr. Keynes' book, to reason out some way in which a nation may both do its work in the world and overcome diplomatic chicaneries.

Certainly boundless alertness was essential, and is still essential, at this intense period in mundane history. Mr. Keynes feels that this necessary alertness was not attained or even approximated. To him, that is the tragedy of the Treaty as it stands. As an economist he believes that the basis of economics was almost utterly overwhelmed by "the weaving of that web of sophistry and Jesuitical exegesis that was finally to clothe with insincerity the language and substance of the whole Treaty." He cites examples of language that he considers deliberately intended to confuse. Then after three brilliant preliminary chapters he settles down to his statistics.

III

Nobody can deny that he makes out a most interesting case. Yet figures are, after all, dangerous things. And nobody, surely, can nod his head approvingly all the way through this book, to come out at the end entirely content with its reasoning. Probably Mr. Keynes himself would not have one do so. The student of the Treaty may take this vigorous presentation of one point of view, compare it with such other information and analyses as he may pick out of the huge mass of material already published, and form his own conclusions. One's conclusion may be that perhaps, the Treaty is as good as was possible in the circumstances, or that it deserves immediate modifications. In any case, this apology of one who resigned as official representative of the British Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference, on June 7, 1919, is a good deal battered in its constant use by German statesmen and writers, but the word is the proper one in this place, even though it be a little "artificial," as the special pleader would say. (You remember, no doubt, the spectacle of mops in the Reichstag holding forth on "objective views" and "objective policies" in the face of raging hell?) The French critic says that it is virtually impossible to separate the writer from the book, the incidents or ideas in it from the author's experiences, thoughts, and sympathies. Perhaps one would like to know what he means by "autobiography" before we detail Mr. Keynes' discussions of the terms of reparation laid down for Germany. Full reparation, as contemplated by the Treaty, he feels would mean at least the complete ownership of Germany by the rest of the world. To him, the crushing of Germany involves such a subjection of Germany as would be inevitably fatal to the victorious nations. He reaches "the final conclusion that, including all methods of payment—immediately transferable wealth, ceded property, and an annual tribute—£2,000,000,000 is a safe maximum figure of Germany's capacity to pay." The demand of the victors, however, seems to be for some three or four times that immense amount.

"It is an extraordinary fact," he says, "that the fundamental economic problem of a Europe starving and disintegrating before their eyes, was the one question in which it was impossible to arouse the interest of the Four. Reparation was their main excursion into the economic field, and they set it as a problem of theology, of politics, of electoral chicanery, from every point of view except that of the economic future of the states whose destiny they were handling." The very enthusiasm with which he states his objections and his remedies is one factor which makes his reasoning comparatively easy to follow, for all the rather overpowering statistics.

IV

Remedies he does indeed offer. The purpose of his book is not altogether destructive criticism. The three great changes which he considers necessary for the economic life of Europe have now forgone; in the days of wireless telegraphy it is hard to believe that in the late fifties there still walked the earth a bishop in a powdered wig; Waterloo was of the day before yesterday and the Tuilleries were standing. Above all and in much respect to a great man of letters, we do not think that Taine knew quite as much of the English as he fancied. It is impossible to give much weight to criticism that is found with that wonderful passage wherein Taine depicts the velvet cushion on which repose a royal gilt Bible in an English club. He was handicapped by not being one of a people that held the Bible to be a great classic of the national language, and he was without the instinct that would have shown another man how impossible was such a picture. It was a case of hopeless misadjustment of the facts. His real quarrel with Thackeray that he moralized too much and that he dwelt too long on what is unpleasant and depressing, has much weight. As many have pointed out, Thackeray knew how to paint gentlefolk and Dickens' knowledge in that domain seems pretty uncertain, while not as many have pointed out that both men must have known of this difference and it did not help matters. After all has been said and done, what are you going to substitute for the gentleman? It is a not impertinent question, and it is a practical question that must come about before an actual peace-basis can be attained.

In its latter half, the book becomes much more matter of fact than it was at the start. Possibly he felt that, by the time the reader had got that far, he would be ready for sheer solid reading without any merely literary coaxing. The utmost of pessimism vises toward the end with a few ebulliences of feeling and manner. "The bankruptcy and decay of Europe," we are told, for instance, "if we allow it to proceed, will affect every one in the long run, but perhaps not in a way that is striking or immediate." Then comes, however, one paragraph that may be called optimistic. "This has one fortunate side. We may still have time to reconsider our courses and to view the world with new eyes. For the immediate future events are taking charge, and the near destiny of Europe is no longer in the hands of any man. The events of the coming year will not be shaped by the deliberate acts of statesmen, but by the hidden currents, flowing continually beneath the surface of political history, of which no one can predict the outcome. In one way only can we influence these hidden currents—by setting in motion those forces of instruction and imagination which change opinion. The assertion of truth, the unveiling of illusion, the dissipation of hate, the enlargement and instruction of men's hearts and minds, must be the means."

After reading a book like this, one can hope fervently that, as many of the predictions on the course of the war, the irresistibility of Germany, the strength of Russia, or a hundred other things, were later proved erroneous, so the direst forebodings of those who consider themselves seers today may be finally counteracted. The average man, though he may not see the way through, though he may

not quite agree that Mr. Keynes sees steps on the way through, will be sure that there is a way. Much of the propulsion along the way, Mr. Keynes believes must come from America. Because America was relatively less touched by the war than the other nations, he feels that America must be continually magnanimous in sacrifices. In the passages where he pleads this, the reader will find much for thought and discussion. The whole book, in fact, is entitled, at least for the present, to the audience that it has obtained. "My purpose in this book," the author declares, "is to show that the Carthaginian peace is not practicable right or possible." This purpose, even the reader who most strongly disagrees, is bound to respect.

III

Laurence Binyon

The war has found Mr. Binyon. His "Hymn to the Fallen" sets the seal upon his "Auguries" and "Anvil" and "England." The "Winnowing Fan" and the fields of France have inspired and quickened a Muse that was always tending toward the frigid and the academic. Even the "London Visions" left one cold. But the war and the sufferings of France and Belgium and the death-defying heroism of Nurse Cavell have kindled an emotional warmth in Mr. Binyon that transmutes much of his latest verse. Qualities of thought and high seriousness were always present in his poems, but too little of lyrical sensibility, nothing whatever of romantic rapture, and a great deal of Wordsworthian "emotion recollected in tranquility." Mr. Binyon's war poems may not satisfy the former service man as well as those of Mr. Patrick McGill; they lack the bite and sting, but they bid fair to constitute the best permanent poetic record of the great struggle in the field of literature, and they are the record of a man who saw and felt what he describes.

Among the poets of the younger choir, Mr. Yeats and Mr. Davies, and Mr. Squire and the author of the "Shropshire Lad" have the true lyric quality, Mr. Binyon's verses do not sing themselves into the heart and mind. He is not really of the Romantic school, though a poetic descendant of Wordsworth. He leans more to the classical school, as did Landor, that other hybrid of the Romantic school, and has special filial relations with Matthew Arnold, and Mr. Bridges. Indeed, it is to be regretted that he allows himself to be too much influenced by the metrical laws and usages of the laureate, as a lack of spontaneity and rhythmic fluidity is implicit in most of his verse. The new prosody does not always make each character absolutely distinct. No man could ever have drawn these characters.

Again citing George Eliot, her favorite masculine character was Adam Bede, and here again she drew from life, Adam Bede being no other than her own father. Tito Melema, however, is an extraordinary hero, to evolve from a woman's intellect, for no character in fiction is made so fascinating to all, yet so despised in his final evolution that even the kindest-hearted reader is satisfied to have him meet his end at the hands of his neglected father. Tito, of course, is a type rather than character, a type of those who move along the line of least resistance and justify their neglect of duty. Yet in drawing this type George Eliot has given us a living, breathing man, with every human charm and human frailty which bring their inevitable results.</

## THE HOME FORUM

## Sir Hudibras

He was in logic a great critic,  
Profoundly skilled in analytic;  
He could distinguish and divide  
A hair twixt south and south-west  
side;  
On either which he would dispute,  
Confute, change hands, and still con-  
fute. —Butler.

## Ole Bull's Patriotism

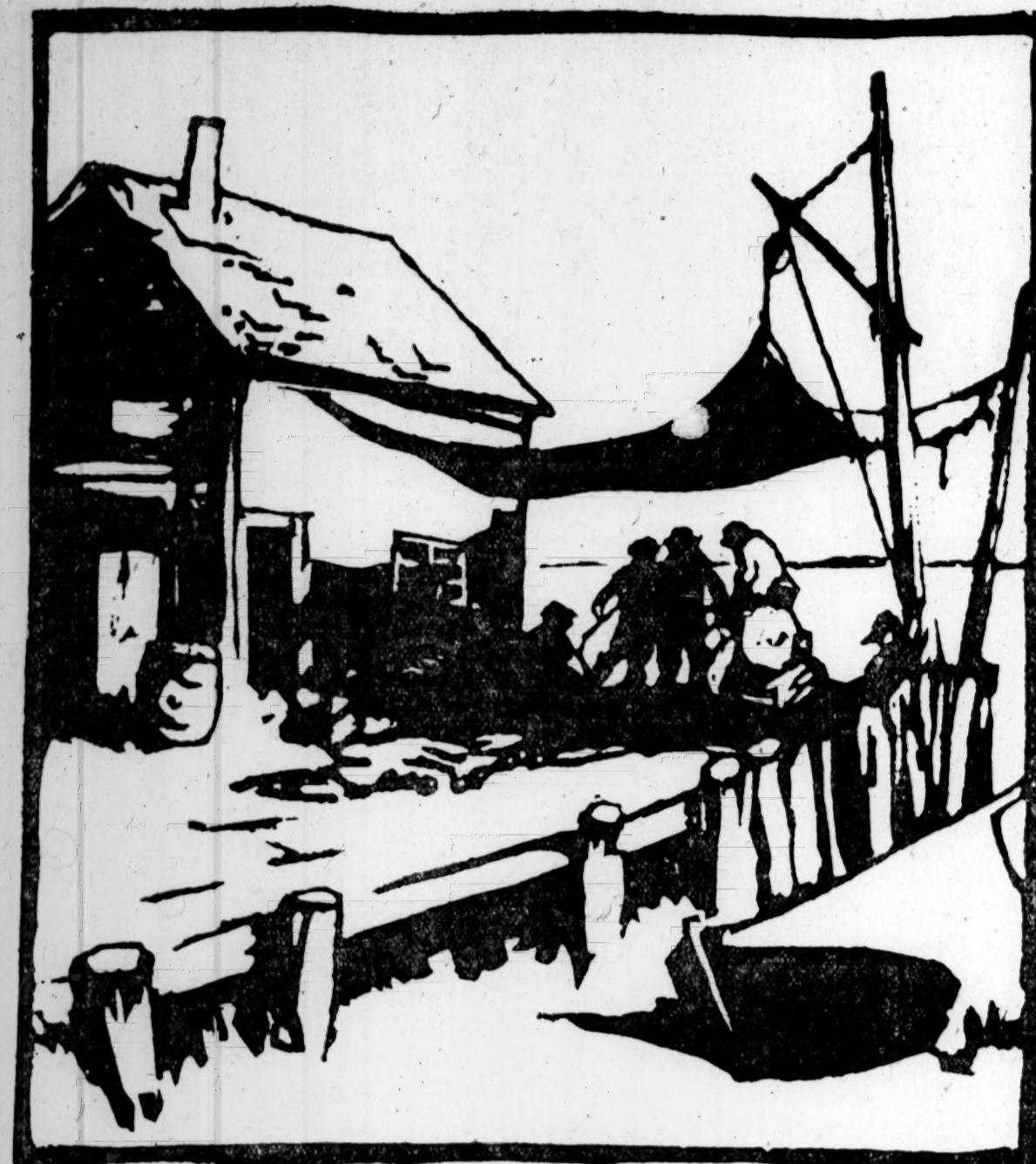
Ole Bull was loved. . . . Ole Bull was honored; but it is more to be loved than to be honored. If we wish to understand the origin of this deep affection for Ole Bull—to understand Ole Bull himself, what he was, and what he now is for us—we must go back to the time when he first came before the public.

We were a poor and diminutive people, with a great past behind us and ambitions for the future which we were not able to fulfill; so we were looked upon with scorn. We were thought incapable of intellectual independence; even the so-called best among us thought the same. A Norwegian literature was thought an impossibility, even with its then rich beginnings; the idea of an independent Norwegian school of history was something to laugh at; our language was rough and unrefined, and not to be listened to unless spoken with the Danish accent; the development of Norwegian dramatic art was something too absurd to be thought of.

In politics it was the same. We had been newly bought and sold; and the freedom which we dared to take and which we had dared both to hold and to extend, even that gave us no security. . . . Then a new generation came up, bred in those first years of our national life, which had not shared the burden of its elders nor sympathized with their forbearance and silence. On the contrary, it was inspired by a feeling of resentment; it was aggressive and restless as the sea. It reveled in the morning feeling of freedom; and just at this time Ole Bull's music came as the first gleams of the sun on the mountain's summit.

Our folk melodies were just beginning to be recognized as music; the democratic element was slowly leavening the aristocracy; a national feeling was being born.

When we talk with old people of the time when Ole Bull suddenly came before the world, of how he stood before emperors and kings; of how the great opera houses of Europe were thronged to listen to his music; how he played with a wild and mysterious power, a power peculiar to himself, which was heartfelt, which was Norwegian; when they read to us how his violin sang the Norwegian folk melodies while his audiences laughed and cried, and behind all rose visions of our people and our magnificent country, one can understand the



Courtesy of the Provincetown Art Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

'Net Menders,' from a wood block by Tod Lindenmuth

## The History of the Wood Block

promise, the feeling of self-dependence, of strength, of pride, he awakened—he first—in Norwegian hearts. When he came home from his first tour abroad, only to see him was a feast; when he played the old airs which had lain hidden in the hearts of the people, but which had been listened to with delight by kings and princes, then Young Norway felt itself lifted to the supremest height of existence. To his immortal honor, he gave us the gift which at that time we most needed—self-confidence.

It may be asked how did it happen that Ole Bull was the one set apart to do this work. He came of a musical race, but that would have availed little had it not been for his burning patriotism. He was a child in the time of the war for our independence, and his youthful voice mingled with the first hurrahs for our new freedom.

When he was a lad his violin sang in jubilant tones our first national songs at the student quarters of Henrik Wergeland. . . . When he established the Norwegian theater; when he supported and encouraged Norwegian art; when he gave his help to the National Museum; when he played for every patriotic object; when he stretched out a helping hand, wherever he went, to his countrymen in need—it was not so much for the person or object as for Norway. He always in all places and under all conditions felt himself our representative. . . . It was something for us that our "finest" man, fresh from the courts and intellectual circles of Europe, could and would go arm in arm with our poor beginnings, which were even less "fine" than now.

It was this steadfast devotion to the things in which he believed that made Ole Bull dear to his people. When he talked about his art he used to say that he learned to play from the Italians. That was true; the outward form, the technique, was learned in Italy; but that in his playing which touched the heart and brought smiles and tears was born within himself, and its direct messenger was the folk song, tinged and permeated with the love of the fatherland—Bjornstjerne Bjornson (tr. by Charles E. Hurd).

## Footprints on the Snow

Worn is the winter rug of white,  
And in the snow-bare spots once  
more

Glimpses of faint green grass in  
sight—  
Spring's footsteps on the floor.

Upon the somber forest gates  
A crimson flush the mornings catch,  
The token of the Spring who waits  
With finger on the latch.

Blow, bugles of the south, and win  
The warders from their dream too  
long,

And bid them let the new guest in  
With her glad hosts of song.

She shall make bright the dismal ways  
With broderies of bud and bloom,  
With music fill the nights and days  
And end the garden's gloom.

Her face is lovely with the sun;  
Her voice—ah, listen to it now!  
The silence of the year is done:  
The bird is on the bough!

Spring here—by what magician's  
touch?

Twas winter scarce an hour ago.  
And yet I should have guessed as  
much—

Those footprints on the snow!

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

and shall hope for something in return.

I have been well entertained with Johnson's biography, for which I thank you; with one exception, and that a swinging one, I think he has acquitted himself with his usual good sense and efficiency. His treatment of Milton is unmerciful to a degree. A pensioner is not likely to spare a republican, and the Doctor . . . has belabored that great poet's character with the most industrious cruelty. . . . As a man he has hardly left him the shadow of one good quality. . . . If he had any virtues, they are not to be found in the Doctor's picture of him, and it is well for Milton that some sourness of temper is the only vice with which his memory has been charged; it is evident that if his biographer could have discovered more, he would not have spared him. As a poet, he has treated him with severity enough, and has plucked one or two of the most beautiful feathers out of his muse's wing, and trampled them under his great foot. He has passed sentence of condemnation upon "Lycidas," and has taken occasion, from that charming poem, to expose to ridicule (what is indeed ridiculous enough) the childish prattle of pastoral compositions as if "Lycidas" was the prototype and pattern of them all. The liveliness of the description, the sweetness of the numbers, the classical spirit of antiquity that prevails in it, go for nothing. I am convinced, by the way, that he has no ear for poetical numbers, or that it was stopped by prejudice against the harmony of Milton's. Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of "Paradise Lost"? It is like that of a fine organ; has the incorruptible man?

It is not what we contemplate as real that gives us our fullest and deepest tones of majesty with all the softness and elegance of the Dorian flute: variety without end, and never equaled, unless perhaps by Virgil. Yet the Doctor has little or nothing to say upon this copious theme, but talks something about the unfitness of the English language for blank verse, and how apt it is, in the mouth of some readers, to degenerate into declamation. Oh! I could thrash his old jacket till I made his pension jingle in his pocket!

## Sabbath Eve

Mirror—still the bay, no breeze molesting,  
Sailors drop the sails, the mill is resting.

Oxen to the verdant fields may fare now,

All things for the day of peace prepare now.

Through the forest runs a woodcock-  
roading,

From your porch accordian notes are  
flooding,

Paths are swept and raked,—no task  
is trifled—

Fruit-trees watered, lilac bushes rifled.

Shutters have been closed, and people  
hasten

Now to draw the bolts, the locks to  
fasten.

Last the mistress leaves no candle  
gleaming;

Soon the household will be lost in  
dreaming.

While the warm June night so softly  
drowns,

And no breeze the weather-vane  
arouses,

On the shore the waves are lightly  
sounding.

Where the swell of last week's storm  
is pounding.

—August Strindberg (tr. by Charles Wharton Stork).

## Man Is Incorruptible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE life of Christ Jesus was an exemplification, in so far as such could be made upon earth, of the incorruptible man. It is impossible to imagine a more perfect exemplification of immortality or of the incorruptible man than was made for our benefit by the Master, for he overcame mortality, alias corruption, from every conceivable viewpoint. Nevertheless, mortal mind, being as utterly lost to goodness as it is, has never comprehended either the life or the precepts of Christ Jesus; hence it refuses to leave off scrutinizing its own mortality. Medical schools still flourish in this twentieth-century of research, although divine metaphysics should long ago have taken the place of physics and lifted humanity above mortality. Thus mankind, left to itself, would seem to have become more and more helpless, nor will this helplessness diminish until the false nature of disease on the one hand, and the true nature of the incorruptible man on the other, are more generally understood and acknowledged.

Now the study or analysis of the so-called physical man or of the body, as pursued in materia medica, is entirely the result of a belief in the evidence before the corporeal senses. Here we are asked to accept as true what every natural science repudiates. No other of the natural sciences throws logic so completely overboard as does the study of materia medica. It is supposed, for instance, to deal only with life, yet it begins its research with that which denies life and health. It studies error instead of truth. It is as if one expected to learn the law of numbers from the contemplation of the mistakes of mathematicians. As must be plain to every one, materia medica believes with might and main in mortal man. The entire basis of its germ theory is that man is physical and corruptible. Given this false premise as a basis of reasoning and a belief in infection, contagion and epidemics follows as a natural sequence. The ills of mortal man are, therefore, simply the result of a belief in mortality, a conviction that mortality is stronger than immortality. Remove this belief in mortality from the theory of materia medica and hardly a stone will remain in its entire foundation of pathology or in its medical practice. Thus we see how far removed from purity, or from God, Spirit, and His image and likeness, the spiritual man, are the workings of materia medica. Small wonder that materia medica, if followed persistently, should undermine all faith in God, Spirit. It is an impossible to believe in both the incorruptible man and the corruptible mortal at one and the same time as it is to reconcile light with darkness. As is plainly evident, then, the overcoming of disease can never be accomplished so long as the fountain of disease, the belief in corruptible man, remains unchecked. We must look outside of and beyond mortal man to find a remedy for human ills.

"The Bible," says Mrs. Eddy on page 406 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "contains the recipe for all healing." Now the central fact of the Bible is certainly God, Spirit, and His idea, the incorruptible man. The reason why the spiritual facts about God and man are not more generally accepted is that spiritual ignorance is fostered to its utmost by false theology and its helpers, materia medica, concentrating their attention upon the old Adam of mortality. Is it not easily apparent that so long as we study disease, believe in disease, educate the children to look for and fear disease, even as materia medica dictates, we are not in touch with God nor the incorruptible man? Is it not what we contemplate as real that gives us our fullness and deepest tones of majesty with all the softness and elegance of the Dorian flute: variety without end, and never equaled, unless perhaps by Virgil. Yet the Doctor has little or nothing to say upon this copious theme, but talks something about the unfitness of the English language for blank verse, and how apt it is, in the mouth of some readers, to degenerate into declamation. Oh! I could thrash his old jacket till I made his pension jingle in his pocket!

"The Bible," says Mrs. Eddy on page 406 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "contains the recipe for all healing." Now the central fact of the Bible is certainly God, Spirit, and His idea, the incorruptible man. The reason why the spiritual facts about God and man are not more generally accepted is that spiritual ignorance is fostered to its utmost by false theology and its helpers, materia medica, concentrating their attention upon the old Adam of mortality. Is it not easily apparent that so long as we study disease, believe in disease, educate the children to look for and fear disease, even as materia medica dictates, we are not in touch with God nor the incorruptible man? Is it not what we contemplate as real that gives us our fullness and deepest tones of majesty with all the softness and elegance of the Dorian flute: variety without end, and never equaled, unless perhaps by Virgil. Yet the Doctor has little or nothing to say upon this copious theme, but talks something about the unfitness of the English language for blank verse, and how apt it is, in the mouth of some readers, to degenerate into declamation. Oh! I could thrash his old jacket till I made his pension jingle in his pocket!

Now, as every one seems to know at the present hour, to overcome disease

it is absolutely necessary to destroy fear, hence much is being said by people ignorant of the basis of fear, warning against fear as though it could be overcome by human will. But fear is the principal product of the belief in the old Adam of sin and disease, whose convenient phrase is, "I am afraid."

How, then, can fear be overcome so

long as the belief in a mortal, corruptible man remains?

As we see on pages 391 and 392 of Science and Health, fear is not overcome by human will nor by any other human method whatsoever.

"Fear," says Mrs. Eddy, "is the fountain of sickness, and you master fear and sin through divine Mind; hence it is through divine Mind that you overcome disease." So fear is vanquished by turning to Principle, by denying matter and acknowledging the allness of Spirit, by contemplating man as incorruptible and immortal even as the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" indicate. In other words, when we turn from the mortal or material man to the true man, even the divine selfhood as revealed in Science and sustained forever by God, good, we shall find surecease from sorrow, from infection, contagion, or epidemic, because there is no mortality in Spirit. "When the enemy shall come in like a flood," says Isaiah,

"the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

Whether, therefore, humanity desires it or not, mankind is continually forced to choose between the corruptible and the incorruptible man, according to the standard of Spirit. Like Joshua standing before the Israelites of old, so Christian Science is standing today before all the nations and peoples of the earth, saying: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," whom you will accept as real, the corruptible mortal or the incorruptible man, made in the image and likeness of God. In the words of Mrs. Eddy: "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionality of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith. The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal. Though empires fall, 'the Lord shall reign forever.' " (Science and Health, preface, p. vii.)

## The Song of the Morning Stars

That things in general are out of tune is as plain as to a musician's ear is the unhappy clash of clarinet and bassoon in an orchestral rendering. . . . In this country, where our skies are full of robins and doves and thrushes, we have for our national symbol the fierce eagle, as immortal a bird as can be found in all the ornithological catalogues. In Great Britain, where they have lambs and fallow deer, their symbol is the merciless lion. In Russia, where from between her frozen north and blooming south all kindly beasts dwell, they chose the growing bear; and in the world's heraldry a favorite figure is the winged dragon serpent.

And so fond is the world of contention that we climb out through the heavens and baptize one of the other planets with the spirit of battle and call it Mars, after the old god of war,

and we give to the eighth sign of the zodiac the name of the scorpion, a creature chiefly celebrated for its sting...

While an amateur was performing on a piano, and had just struck the wrong chord, John Sebastian Bach entered the room, and the amateur rose in embarrassment, and Bach rushed past the host, who stepped forward to greet him, and before the strings had ceased vibrating put his adroit hands upon the keys and changed the painful inharmony into glorious cadence. Then Bach turned and gave salutation to the host who had invited him in. . . .

I have to tell you that the song that the morning stars sang together at the laying of the world's corner stone is to be resumed. Mozart's greatest overture was composed one night when he was several times overpowered by sleep, and artists say they can tell the places in the music where he was falling asleep and the places where he awoke. So the overture of the morning stars has been overlaid with sleep, but it will revive and be more grandly rendered by the evening stars of the world's existence than by the morning stars, and the vespers will be sweeter than the matins.—T. DeWitt Talmage.

## The Nightingale's Song

But listen to the charm of birds in any sequestered woodland, on a bright forenoon in June. As you try to disentangle the medley of sounds, the first, perhaps, which will strike your ear will be the loud, harsh, monotonous, flippant song of the chaffinch; and the metallic clinking of two or three sorts of titmice. But above the trees, rising, hovering, sinking, the woodlark is fluting, tender and low. Above the pastures outside the sky, blackbird sings—as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man or cycle of songs, as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man or cycle of songs, as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man or cycle of songs, as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man or cycle of songs, as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man or cycle of songs, as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man or cycle of songs, as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man or cycle of songs, as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollows rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next hollow, is the nightingale himself; now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 10, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The President's Decision

The President's letter to Senator Hitchcock, on the subject of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, though it goes a considerable distance toward clarifying the situation, has still left everybody in some doubt as to Mr. Wilson's own ultimate intentions. It is probably quite impossible to reduce to writing a pronouncement on all the possibilities of negotiation and debate which are before the Senate; and for this reason there must necessarily be always a margin for variation in whatever Mr. Wilson may have to say upon the subject. Roughly speaking, however, the President has delivered an ultimatum to the Senate. He has announced quite plainly that he will agree to no modification or reservation of Article X which can by any possibility be regarded as a nullification, and, in illustration of this, he goes so far as to condemn all the proposals of even the mild reservationists as themselves nullifications. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how a compromise can be arrived at. Indeed, it would appear as if the last word had been spoken, and as if it were inevitable that the Treaty should go into what is usually called the campaign, though how an ultimate decision is to be arrived at even in this way affords its own perplexities.

In taking up his parable once more Mr. Wilson makes it quite plain that with him the whole question is something very much more than the making of peace today or the interests of this nation or that nation tomorrow. What he is aiming at is some groundwork of agreement by which humanity can be assured against future wars, and the democracy of the nations of the world protected. It is a great and a magnificent ideal: an ideal which had the support of Lord Grey at the very beginning of the great war, when he declared that unless this war was a war to prevent war, it would be a disaster to humanity. From the very beginning the League of Nations was essentially the work of Mr. Wilson. It is perfectly true that the idea existed before his day. Its germ is claimed to have been found by that curious race of diggers, the delvers in the dry-as-dust of the records in past ages and in different countries. But the fact that Professor Sayce has found indications of a primitive daily press and circulating library, in the early records of the nations of the Mediterranean Basin, is something entirely without effect on the institution of "Mudies" or the *Gazette de Paris*. It is again perfectly true that Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts were largely responsible for formulating the covenant in its eventual form. But none of this affects the fact that it was the prestige of Mr. Wilson, when he landed in France in the winter of 1918, which made the League of Nations a realizable possibility.

When Mr. Wilson came to Paris, Lord Grey, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. Balfour were in the nature of the pelican in the wilderness. They had every desire to see a League of Nations formulated, but they had not the driving force to compel the Peace Conference not merely to turn its attention to it, but to place it before everything else. The prestige of Mr. Wilson, the influence of the great Republic which he represented, supplied this driving force. The various prime ministers became converted to his idea, though the conversion is to be suspected, was not without its political aspect. Anyway Mr. Wilson won. The populace and the prime ministers flung their nightcaps, as Casca would have said, into the air. There were some wry faces among the latter, but the populace was wholehearted. As for Mr. Wilson, he was a Gallo in this, that he cared for none of these things. What he wanted was the League of Nations, because he had convinced himself that only through a League of Nations could the security of humanity in the future be assured. To attain the League of Nations he was willing, then, to consent to many things which he trusted to time and the League to remedy. Probably, in his heart of hearts, he believed that any injustices wrought by the Treaty would, in due course, be corrected by the League. Anyway he was convinced that if the League could not correct these, the great powers would not. In the League, it is to be suspected, he saw the ultimate way out of the Shantung iniquity and a solution of the impenetrable Russian mystery.

The League, then, was Mr. Wilson's own child. The responsibility for it was his, and on the verdict of posterity upon it will depend, to an enormous extent, his own place in history. So far as this place is concerned, the action of the Senate matters nothing at all. He will be judged by what he did, and not by what other people did with what he did. But because of this, and this does not mean in any way because of his personal stake in the achievement, but because of his intense belief in the necessity of the League for humanity, Mr. Wilson finds it impossible to modify his original stand. His letter to Mr. Hitchcock is, in a way, an indication of this. Once more he puts humanity before country, the larger patriotism before the lesser. Again this does not mean that Senator Lodge or Senator Borah are not as equally sincere in their opposition to the covenant as the President in his support of it. But it does seem to mean that Mr. Wilson, having made up his mind that the future of humanity is largely bound up with the covenant, finds it impossible to withdraw from his position, and regards the issue as so vital that rather than submit to the views even of the Senate, he prefers to carry the question to the people of the United States.

In stating his views for the benefit of the world, Mr. Wilson has had the courage of his convictions. He has joined issue frankly with the militarist influences in Europe. There was no need for him to say anything about Germany, because the great war was fought to overcome the military oligarchy which was governing that country. But he does allude directly to the post-war recrudescence of militarism in France. Throughout the sittings of the Peace Conference in Paris, he declares, the

military party in France was perpetually endeavoring to gain the upper hand. It was defeated then, but since the Conference was dissolved it has succeeded in asserting itself, and is now in control. To it, so far as can be judged, is largely owing the extraordinary decision with regard to the Turk. A decision which has just drawn from the "Journal des Débats" a declaration to the effect that it is absolutely necessary that the country should know whether its African interests are to be subordinated to its Turkish interests. The idea that France can, at this minute, support simultaneously a great African policy and a great Asiatic policy, and at the same time mount guard on the Rhine is, it insists, simply criminal. It is a highroad to a catastrophe. Whereas the obvious solution is to give the Christian populations of Asia Minor the control of their own destinies.

In all this the "Débats" is emphatically right. A strong Armenia, a restored Hellenic Empire, holding Constantinople, and guarding the Bosphorus and the Straits, under the protection of the League of Nations, is the natural way out of the difficulty. Of course the nations which have practically no population in Thrace, in Northern Epirus, in the Twelve Islands or the province of Aidin will object to this, and will see their hopes for concessions and monopolies disappearing. The most elementary justice, the most primitive acknowledgment of the doctrine of self-determination, however, demand this, just as every ideal of righteousness and justice demands the setting up of the greater Armenia. This is the natural and proper way out of the difficulty in which the powers have involved themselves in the Ottoman treaty, and until it is seen and accepted danger will continue to pile upon danger. Meanwhile behind every other decision the President of the United States sees the necessity for the firm hand of the League of Nations. The decision, not merely so far as the United States is concerned, but largely so far as the world is concerned, is apparently to pass from the Senate to the people. The people, therefore, should recognize their responsibility in this.

### Stock Dividend Opinion

Stock dividends are not taxable. So rules the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision, just handed down by the highest tribunal in this country, settles a question of paramount interest to business men and corporations, and one which has been under serious discussion in legislative bodies for some years. The fact that the decision was supported by five justices and opposed by four is indicative of the diverse opinions on this important subject which have obtained throughout the nation. Congress had decreed that stock dividends were "income," and therefore taxable. The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that the provisions of the 1916 federal income tax law levying taxes on stock dividends is unconstitutional. The Massachusetts Supreme Court had ruled that stock dividends were legally taxable. Now that the national Supreme Court has acted on the matter, the controversy is possibly ended, in the United States, for all time.

There are, however, likely to be many complications from the effects of the ruling. For one thing, it means the refunding of millions of dollars by the government to those who have paid taxes on stock dividends distributed during the last four years. It also means that there must be some readjustment of the revenues in the future, in order to make up the loss sustained by the government by reason of the cutting off of this source of income. Two of the justices, in dissenting from the majority, said that the ruling would permit many corporations to escape taxation on a large portion of what is actually their income. It is easy to see how this might be, and it remains for the government to devise some means to prevent such evasions. It is held by the majority ruling that the payment of stock dividends to shareholders is nothing more or less than a redistribution of a company's capital among its owners, and therefore is not in any sense like the payment of cash derived from a company's earnings. The decision states that stock dividends "are nothing except paper certificates" in undistributed assets, are not realized profits, and, therefore, are not taxable.

The entire question hinged on what was capital and what was income. The majority of the Supreme Court took the position that to tax a stock dividend was to tax a capital increase, and not an income. It is pointed out that if a shareholder sells his dividend stock he necessarily disposes of a part of his capital interest, just as if he should sell a part of his old stock, either before or after the dividend. That remaining no longer entitles him to the same proportion of future dividends as before the sale. Yet, without selling, the shareholder, unless possessed of other resources, has not the wherewithal to pay an income tax upon dividend stock.

It is presumed that, now that the decision is rendered, a great many stock distributions will be made. During the last four or five years industrial corporations have been very prosperous, and have greatly strengthened their financial structures. They are now in position to make stock dividend distributions, and countless shareholders will reap the benefit.

### Opium

There is very urgent need that attention should be directed, once again, to the question of the opium traffic in China; that the facts should be faced; and that an attempt should be made to appraise the situation for what it really is. Thirty or forty years ago China was an opium-ridden country. Not only was the poppy cultivated without let or hindrance, anywhere, but enormous quantities of the drug were imported from India and elsewhere. The most enlightened amongst the Chinese were always well aware of the danger which threatened their country from the practice of opium-taking, but it was not until the seventies of last century that any serious effort was made to deal with the scourge. About that time, however, the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was formed in the United Kingdom, and, quite undaunted by the apparently stupendous nature of the task, it flung itself into the fight against the traffic in China.

After years of patient and devoted effort, during

which the society rallied to itself the most enlightened aid, not only in China but far beyond her borders, an agreement was reached between Great Britain and China whereby a gradual reduction was to be brought about of the amount of opium imported into China from India, on the basis of a corresponding reduction of the manufacture of opium in China being effected. The next great step was the Hague Conference of 1912, and the next, the promulgation throughout China of a most drastic anti-opium law. The importation from India practically came to an end in 1913, and when, in that year, the Chinese Government took over the great stocks of opium at Shanghai, the trade in the drug was practically brought to a close.

Then came the great war, and, as the years of it passed by, the position of most nations, even neutrals, steadily became more straitened. China was no exception. There are always millions of people in China very near the border line of want. The war did not help them; neither did the long-drawn-out struggle between the north and south at home, the intrigues and counter-intrigues, the little wars, the vast systems of brigandage, all secretly fostered by Japan, make the path of the Chinese any easier. The Chinese people, who, by an effort the stupendous nature of which is not even yet appreciated, had shaken themselves free from the bonds of opium, never in all their history stood so much in need of help as during the years which immediately followed the final act of liberation at Shanghai, in 1913. No country was in a better position to afford this help than was Japan. How did Japan use her opportunity? By embarking upon a deliberate, government-organized, government-subsidized attempt to rivet, once again, upon the Chinese people the bonds from which they had so newly freed themselves. The shameful story has been told in this paper and dealt with editorially more than once, but every week, almost, that passes adds a new chapter, worse, if possible, than its predecessors. The latest of these chapters is compiled from information obtained by the Inter-Church World Movement, which recently sent out a questionnaire on the subject to missionaries in China.

These missionaries confirm, once again, the statement that great quantities of opium are being smuggled into China by means of the postal service which Japan has established in all the principal cities of the country. As Japan declines to allow any examination of these parcels, it is possible, the missionaries declare, for opium to be sent to the uttermost parts of China, and every use is being made by Japan of the opportunity. "Hypodermic syringes," the narrative continues, "are sold at such low prices and so openly by the Japanese that anyone who wishes may purchase them, and also morphia, which the Japanese are urging upon the Chinese people, telling them that it is an antidote for opium, and will help to free them from the habit." This last is, perhaps, the crowning mercy.

Some nine months ago, when these charges of a deliberate attempt to debauch China were made by this paper against Japan, a tremendous effort was made, in influential Japanese quarters, to blunt the charge with ridicule. The idea of a great nation like Japan, one of the world powers, stooping to such means to gain her ends, was described as "too absurd to be entertained, for a moment, by thinking people." Facts, however, are stubborn things, and here are facts in abundance.

The effect of the Japanese effort is seen nowhere more clearly than in this: a year ago, China was still fighting valiantly against any recrudescence of the scourge of opium-taking. A sincere effort was still being made to enforce the anti-opium law, in spite of the determination of Japan to thwart the authorities in all directions. But, today, there is noticeable, according to the statement of the missionaries, a terrible lessening of effort. "This year," one statement runs, "planting is done openly. Seed can be obtained through the officials and planting is encouraged." "Opium," declares another, "is again coming into use to an alarming extent, being cultivated freely in some of the provinces, perhaps under the penalty of a fine, which is readily paid, and eagerly received. The outlook is exceedingly dark." And so it goes on. And yet Japan would have the world believe that the very logic of events has marked her out as China's best counselor and friend.

### Water in Spring

WHEN an inhabitant of the more arid regions visits a land of abundant rain and snow, he may well marvel at the apparent wastage. For such a one it is a strange experience to see the snow fall, melt, and run unconserved into the salt ocean. In his own desert hills, not one drop, he knows, ought to reach a salt sink without having been first used for irrigation and water power. If only there could be a better distribution of water throughout the world, he may rightly think, what crops would be possible, what better economy of development could go on! Of course, water alone is not all that is necessary; there must be good soil to be watered. A broader understanding of how water may be properly controlled and used is, however, one of the great needs of the world.

Perhaps for only a few weeks in the spring, every arroyo or gully, that in other seasons is dry, has its stream from the melting snow. Then it is that the ground is swirled into those marks of watercourses that seem so strange in the late summer when no drop of the stream remains. Simply the knowing how to save the surplus water of the springtime, the rivulets in each tiny ravine, the water that sinks into the ground, or the torrents from a cloudburst—this knowledge alone would mean the reclamation of much land that the best of ingenuity so far has been able to find little use for. To one city dweller the slush of the spring may mean only a hindrance to walking or motoring; to another, especially in these days when nearly everybody is making verses, it may be a welcome promise of the greater exuberance to come. To the man, however, who thinks in terms of irrigation and water power, it all signifies a riot of moisture over which he has proved all too little dominion.

Greater dams, reservoirs, flumes, and headgates there are sure to be in all the comparatively desert places. But better use should be made also of even the smaller rills,

which have perhaps received scant attention. Some forty or fifty years ago John Muir felt, in visiting some of the driest valleys of western America, that about all the water available there was being used. Since then, however, the amount of irrigation in some of those very places has increased many fold. So nobody need fancy for an instant that the maximum has been reached, even in dry and rocky valleys that look hopeless to the casual motorist or traveler on the railway. All these lands that look so desolate may be the very lands that it is proposed the government shall give to the former service men. In order to be of value, they must simply be watered, and eventually they surely can be.

Spring poets, therefore, will doubtless go on with their lines on running water. The wanderer in the high places will rejoice at every ripple. The rancher will watch the rate of the melting of the snow and of the flow of streams with the utmost interest. And even the city dweller will do well not to rebel too much, for the pleasantest way, certainly, is to understand what water in the spring means to all sorts of people, and to be glad for the whole activity. Because water running everywhere in springtime means one thing to one person is no reason why it must be limited in its meaning to just that for everybody else.

### Editorial Notes

THERE is a most convincing significance in the report from Peking that General Hsu and General Ting have succeeded in arranging for a substantial loan from Japan, the proceeds of which are to be used mainly for the Peking-Suiyuan railway extension project. For the loan is said to be secured on the entire Peking-Suiyuan line. Generals Hsu and Ting have, of course, long been notorious for their pro-Japanese leanings, and this their latest effort, if carried through successfully, will not only strengthen the grip of Japan on the all-important Peking-Suiyuan line, but will indirectly open the way for her to secure an influence on the Peking-Hankow trunk line itself.

THE proponents of license are now pleading for "light wines and beer," and are besieging the press and the politicians to hearken to the cry of the "working men" for these beverages. All the old time-worn and futile arguments are being advanced to support their plea that this sort of license is really in the interest of "temperance." Anyone who has seen the actual working of the wine and beer licenses, however, knows the utter folly of thinking that they are in any manner related to temperance acts. Dealers in such drinks who have been given the lawful "inch" have ever been prone to take the unlawful "ell," while the ingenuity they display in finding means to supply the demands of their patrons for something stronger is too well known to require discussion. The welfare of humanity will be promoted by a constant alertness to oppose every such attempt to undermine national prohibition.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, in London, when a paper on the "Architectural Character of Buildings" was read, Mr. Bernard Shaw is reported to have commented as follows: "I am so far modern that I have come to the conclusion that what is wanted is a law that every building should be knocked down at the end of twenty years, and a new one erected." "A frightful fuss had been made during the war," he declared, "about the Cathedral of Rheims. In any reasonable state of society, people would not have made such a fuss. If the cathedral had been knocked down, the simplest thing would have been to build a new one, and get some new stained glass." In any reasonable state of society the simplest thing would be not to take Mr. Bernard Shaw too seriously.

THE village blacksmith, in Canada at least, has become a memory so far as the mere shoeing of horses and forging missing links for draft chains are concerned. Now the smith, though still "mighty man is he," is devoting his attention to broken-down automobiles by the wayside, and has added an oxyacetylene welding system to his equipment for this purpose. Breakages of farm implements, including gasoline tractors, are welded by this means, and vexatious delays, caused in the past by waiting for the arrival of new parts, are thus avoided. This new development, it is interesting to note, has resulted in the formation of national association of blacksmiths, with headquarters in Winnipeg, through which it is proposed to standardize prices throughout Canada.

AS THE income tax period comes to its close for another year, more than one voice is being raised in a call for such a simplification of the forms that a "citizen of ordinary intelligence" would need no help or advice to enable him to fill out the blanks provided by the government, without an error. Certainly there is need of simplification, but the process is complicated by nature; and it is barely possible that the government officials who are responsible for the forms are learning something about income taxation as the years go by. If so, as knowledge increases, the forms will doubtless become, as the saying is, "fool proof," or very nearly so.

IN THESE days, when the invitation to many to rest on their laurels is being made so attractive, there is something peculiarly welcome in Mr. Poincaré's recent repudiation of any such intention as far as he himself is concerned. "I never believed, and do not now believe," he recently declared at a gathering in Paris, "that a former President of the Republic should be relegated to become in his own country somewhat of a king in exile." And then he added this very worthy generalization: "The remembrance of a former dignity projects neither shade nor light on him who bore it."

ONE of the most recent "reservations" adopted by the Senate at Washington removes from the United States the obligation to pay any portion of the expenses of the League of Nations, except the office expenses and the salaries of the employees of the Secretary-General. In view of the fact that the League is credited with having its origin in the United States, this is rather an interesting "reservation." Which category will such a "reservation" be placed in by European powers, "mild" or "bitter"?